

# NATO agrees to withdraw from Malta

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

NATO announced last night that it was withdrawing its Mediterranean headquarters from Malta, in accordance with the wishes of the Maltese Government.

A NATO statement said the headquarters were being resited elsewhere, but military planners had not yet decided on a new location.

The decision came as negotiations between Malta and Britain over renegotiation of the defence agreement reached a crucial stage. NATO sources in Brussels said that, although they were obviously connected, the alliance was treating the Malta-British negotiations as a separate affair.

The future of the NATO headquarters on Malta has been uncertain since the island's newly-elected Labour Premier, Dom Mintoff, was reported to have expelled the NATO commander, Admiral Gino Bordini, from the island last June.

In spite of the withdrawal, the alliance is contributing to the new financial offer put by the British Government to Mr Mintoff. If accepted, the new offer will enable Britain to maintain a military presence on the island.

From Mr Mintoff's point of view some elements of this package will be either disappointing or offensive to his acute sense of Maltese dignity and sovereignty. His public speeches during the recent election campaign make it clear that he regards cash payments as the proper form of payment for the use of military facilities. The £5 million offered would be subscribed by Britain for the larger part, with some contributions from other NATO powers. But the two other parts of the package both appear to be tied aid, and this is anathema to Mr Mintoff. In political terms, it confronts him with the prospect of having to eat his own words at the very point where his new Parliament is assembling for him to meet for the first time.

The new NATO Mediterranean headquarters is almost certainly to be Naples in Southern Italy, where the Alliance already has a base. NATO has had a contingency plan for some time and this will be brought into action now that the base in Malta has to be evacuated.

There were suggestions within NATO about four years ago that the base should be transferred to Naples, but this move was overruled because of a desire not to offend the Maltese Government. But a faction within the alliance has continued to insist that there is no military need for a base on the island.

Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes: Mr Mintoff has given the British Government an interim reply to the package proposals for the use of military facilities on the island. Reply apparently couched in prickly terms, is now being studied by Mr Heath and his senior Ministers, who are remaining on call through the weekend.

What it amounts to is that Mr Mintoff finds himself unable to give a yes or no to the complex and deliberately fuzzy package which has been handed to him with the compliments of Whitehall and Britain's NATO partners. The Mintoff ultimatum, which threatened the expulsion of British troops if no agreement is reached, has been put forward to an unspecified day next week.

Whitehall's reply to Mr Mintoff is ingeniously indefinite, so that it is impossible for the recipients to give an immediate cash answer. The package is made up of 25 millions a year in a cash payment for the use of land, sea, and air facilities, 25 millions in British development



Mr Joe Cahill (left), leader of the Provisional Branch of the IRA in Ulster, at the conference in Belfast, yesterday with left to right, Mr Paddy Kennedy, a Republican MP at Stormont, Mr John Kelly, and Mr John Flanagan. (Report, back page)

# Army's claim in Ulster meets with incredulity

From HAROLD JACKSON in Belfast

A week of tragedy in Northern Ireland ended yesterday verging on farce.

The much-sought chief of the Provisional IRA in Belfast gave a press conference at the same time as the army Chief of Staff was telling reporters that the IRA had suffered a major defeat. The tone of the army's claims was also at strong variance with that of an angry statement put out by the Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner, in response to Thursday's pronouncement by his opposite number in the South.

Not least of the oddities of Mr Joe Cahill's appearance on behalf of the Provisionals was that he was accompanied by a Catholic member of the police authority, Mr John Flanagan, which even the most case-

hardened reporter would find hard to imagine outside Ireland. It was undoubtedly a piece of derring-do by Mr Cahill, who admitted that his forces were hard-pressed, but it heightened the incredulity brought on by Brig. Marston Tickell's assessment of the situation.

For the moment, the exchange of fire was kept at the non-fatal level of political slanging, not least because heavy rain, combined with general weariness, seems to have dampened the immediate ardour of the rioters.

Mr Faulkner plainly regarded Mr Lynch's exhortation as a stab in the back and made no bones about saying so.

"Mr Lynch now clearly commits himself and his Government to support by political means what the IRA seeks to achieve by violent means—the overthrow of the Northern Ireland Government. It is now time to expose for what it is the cant and hypocrisy of the attitude of Mr Lynch's Government to the illegal army which is now engaged in murderous battle with British troops."

Wondering if the Republican He referred to the reform of Stormont procedure which he had suggested to give the Opposition a greater say in preparing legislation—a proposal, though Mr Faulkner did not spell this out, which the Catholics have spurned.

"To the minority in Northern Ireland," Mr Faulkner continued, "I say that Mr Lynch's blatant attempt to use you as a political pawn will not deter me in any way from my determination to ensure a full part in our affairs for all who are prepared to accept their responsibilities as well as assert their rights."

It was good fighting stuff, but seemed to conflict in its basic assumptions with the apparently bland view of the present situation taken by the army. The Prime Minister evidently still feels under real threat, while the military expects little more than pinpricks from now on. There are not many who share the optimistic outlook.

Alphonse Cunningham, aged 13, has died in the Belfast Children's Hospital from injuries received when he was hit by a car accelerating away from a mob on Saturday. The car had been attacked by the mob at the junction of Falls Road and Springfield Road.

Although indirectly a victim, the boy is not being included in the official count of riot deaths.

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# IRA suffered 'major defeat'

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

The British Army claimed yesterday that it had inflicted a major defeat on the IRA during and after the mass arrests made in Northern Ireland on Monday.

Brigadier Marston Tickell, Chief of Staff at army headquarters in Northern Ireland, said that soldiers had inflicted about 50 casualties on IRA members, of whom between 20 to 30 had been killed.

He said that there had been two unfortunate results of the detention and the fighting following it: first, barricades had been erected which were now being cleared away, and, secondly, people were reported to have been frightened into leaving their houses.

While we were fighting the gunmen during the first two or three days of this week it was

ON SUNDAY

ROBERT DOUGALL

will talk about  
Television  
For The  
Deaf

Please look and listen while he explains to you that, far more than entertainment, this is an urgent psychological need for the 1½ million people in this country deprived of their hearing—the Deaf, and the Deaf and Dumb.

# Pakistani famine 'worse than Biafra'

By JOHN WINDSOR

hundreds of children were dying to death every day. East Pakistani refugees in India, Mr Julian Nicolson, coordinator of the relief operation, said yesterday. Doctors said that the malnutrition was worse than in Biafra, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) had estimated that urgent feeding programme needed for two million children and mothers.

Francis's report was contained in London by the Council of British Charities on Want, Christian Aid, Oxfam, operating there, a spokesman said that vital relief was being held in readiness for the "greatest human disaster in this century" the atrocious famine, epidemics, deaths from exposure which are expected to afflict millions of the 85 million Pakistanis east of the border when

the monsoons end early in October.

The India-Pakistan relief fund which raised £500,000 in June had been virtually exhausted supplying the seven million refugees who crossed into India. What was left of the £1½ million November cyclone disaster fund was being kept in readiness.

Christian Aid had the largest single amount left for East Pakistan—£260,000. Only £80,000 was left in the West Bengal Fund. Oxfam had £227,000 for East Pakistan and £50,000 for West Bengal.

The amounts were pitifully inadequate. Mr Vernon Littlewood, Christian Aid's overseas secretary, was asking for more aid from the United Nations in Geneva. Food would be bought in Australia and New Zealand.

The British Government's reaction had been "very helpful," Christian Aid was willing to spend £100,000 mainly on amphibious craft, depending on the outcome of a meeting of

crop has been sown: flood, war, and now foot and mouth disease had devastated the oxen used for ploughing.

Relief teams will have a heartbreaking diplomatic problem to solve before they can take food and medicine to the dying. Their greatest need is transport. UN transport resources are unlikely to be adequate, which means that the operation may be forced to rely on the West Pakistan army.

Relief teams have said that to cooperate with the army would mean that food would be expropriated, and that a crisis of confidence would be created between them and those affected by famine.

Politically, the danger remains that refugees flooding across the border—expected to swell the West Bengal camps to nine millions by the end of the year—will trigger off more intense warfare leaving thousands to starve beyond reach of help.

Colonel Douglas Gill, director of international affairs of the British Red Cross Society, and secretary of the Disaster Emergency Committee (comprising the three Consortium charities, the Save the Children Fund, and the Red Cross), said that the Red Cross had about £100,000 left from the June appeal which raised £280,000 for each of the five charities.

"It is no good going back to the public with another appeal at this stage," he said. "They responded magnificently to both appeals but I can't see them doing it again."

"Famine is almost inevitable. I don't see how it can be avoided. The limiting factor is not money, it is getting the stuff there and making sure it gets to the right people."

The British Red Cross is sending shipments of high protein foods to the Indian Red Cross. Schools for refugees, page 3

# Dublin to take a tough line

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

The Government of the Irish Republic is now expected to take a tough stand diplomatically with Britain.

The Irish Cabinet's main worry, and it is an extremely serious one, is of the continuing threat from the three dissident ex-Ministers who left the Government as a consequence of Mr Lynch's policy of non-intervention. These three have a very good chance of capturing popular support.

Mr Neil Blaney, based in Donegal, has been active in the Border areas. Mr Charles Haughey, the shrewdest by far of the trio, has made a formidable, if carefully worded, attack on present policy in Dublin, acting apparently independently of the other two. Mr Kevin Boland, no longer a member of Mr Lynch's party, said yesterday that Mr Lynch's statement was "insane," and "one of which the Irish people should feel thoroughly ashamed."

Mr Boland has recently been attempting to set up a new Republican party, but has so far failed to attract any significant support from the active hard-line Republicans. It is conceivable, though, that support could swing variously in the direction of the three to the extent that Mr Lynch's position may be seriously threatened.

Mr Lynch has a majority of only six, if he includes Blaney and Boland, in the Irish Parliament, though there is overwhelming support for moderation; and if there were a

PAISLEY visits Maudling, page 5: Leader comment, page 10: History of reforms, page 11: IRA press conference, back page

serious threat that he would be brought down on the Northern issue, with a risk of allowing hardline Republicans into office, there is every chance that the two Opposition parties would help to save him in the lobbies.

The Opposition parties have made no considered comments on the call to abolish Stormont, but their first reactions have been generally critical, especially over the manner and tone of the statement. In some cases, there is every chance that the two Opposition parties would help to save him in the lobbies.

There is little doubt that he can expect general sympathy for the substance and reasoning behind his statement.

Calls from the North for guns and, especially, for ammunition, are being relayed round

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Chou bolsters his three-nation axis against the Kremlin

From PETER CARUTHERS: Vienna, August 13

China's Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, was said today to be planning an autumn fence-mending visit to the capitals of Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Albania. The projected visit, reported by the official Hungarian Government newspaper "Magyar Tirlap," could be the climax of recently intensified manoeuvring by the Chinese Communists to bolster these strategic countries against the threatening pressures being applied on them by the Soviet Union.

The newspaper, supporting Moscow in its feud with Peking, gave an ominous warning against the "extremely dangerous situation" that could be created by the "Tirana-Belgrade-Bucharest axis" if Mr Chou's visit took an anti-Soviet turn. Rumanian and Yugoslav diplomats in Vienna would neither confirm nor deny the report and the Albanian representative here could not be reached.

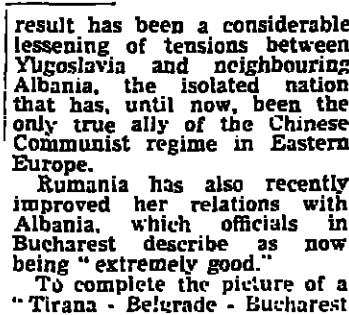
A Rumanian source in Bucharest said on the telephone that a visit by Mr Chou "is not beyond the realm of possibility." But there had been no official announcement of any such visit.

Mr Chou was invited to visit Rumania by President Ceausescu when he visited Peking in June. It was that visit and the warm words exchanged between the two leaders that have generated criticism from Moscow against the freewheeling policies of its maverick ally in the Soviet bloc.

The bitterness has been echoed by most of the other Eastern European members of the Warsaw Pact. In spite of the propaganda attacks, political pressures and arms rattling by the Soviet block around Rumania's borders, Ceausescu has held fast to his declared determination to foster and maintain friendly ties with China and all other Socialist countries "in spite of their ideological differences with the Soviet Union."

In Yugoslavia the possibility of Mr Chou's visit takes on added significance in view of the already announced plan by the Soviet party leader, Mr Brezhnev, to go to Belgrade in mid-September.

The Yugoslav Communist leadership under President Tito, renegades from the Soviet camp for nearly a quarter of a century, have only recently patched up their equally bitter feud with the Chinese Communists. The



Mr Chou En-lai

result has been a considerable lessening of tensions between Yugoslavia and neighbouring Albania, the isolated nation that has, until now, been the only true ally of the Chinese Communist regime in Eastern Europe.

Rumania has also recently improved her relations with Albania, which officials in Bucharest describe as now being "extremely good."

To complete the picture of a "Tirana-Belgrade-Bucharest axis" Rumania and Yugoslavia have been in close consultation in all fields, political, economic, and military. Although neither side has said so publicly, there are indications that they have made contingency plans for joint action should the Soviet Union attack either of them.

Yugoslavia has made no bones about her determination to fight against Soviet-led incursions on her territory. The

Rumanians have made no such bellicose noises towards the Russians, for whom they repeatedly assert loyal friendship in spite of their opposing views on world affairs. However, they do openly denounce the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and refused to join their Warsaw Pact allies in the operation.

The Rumanians' activities of late indicate, however, an intensive effort to shore up their defences and garner outside support. The Rumanian newspapers have reiterated the demand that relations between Communist nations should "strictly observe the principle of Socialist Internationalism, national independence, and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and comradely mutual assistance."

The Hungarian newspaper alleged that Peking was exerting new strategic efforts which will have an influence on the present crisis on the peninsula, at least as far as the Tirana-Belgrade-Bucharest axis is concerned.

It continued: "If Peking's interest in the Balkans was only a part of its general diplomatic opening no objections could be raised. Regrettably, however, we cannot absolutely exclude the possibility that this has an anti-Soviet edge."

"Thus any plan which would aim at forming an anti-Soviet axis in the Balkans — even though it is doomed to failure — could create an extremely dangerous situation, first of all on the peninsula. We would hope that this pessimism will be refuted by sober realities," Los Angeles Times.

## Call to devalue the dollar

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 13

So lively a possibility has become some form of dollar devaluation that the "Wall Street Journal" today devotes two long articles to the subject. Interviews with about three dozen of America's largest corporations, surprisingly disclose that many American businessmen and economists believe that devaluation of the dollar in one way or another is not only due but desirable.

Some companies are preparing for such a development. In such a huge domestic market a modest devaluation would cause no great impact on consumer prices; but, it is claimed, would give an appreciable boost to American exports.

There is a general consensus that the least likely step is the revaluation of gold, currently priced at \$35 an ounce, the rate at which the United States Government pledges to redeem dollars held by foreign banks.

Although the cleanest, simplest way of devaluing the dollar is to revalue gold, such a step is politically objectionable to the US. The American people are not noticeably more moral

than any other people; but they insist on allowing moral considerations to determine many purely practical or legal issues. The act of diplomatic recognition is one. Revaluation of gold is another — because to do so, it is held, would benefit the racist Government in South Africa and the Communist Government in the Soviet Union — the world's two largest gold exporters.

So the US is apparently prepared to cut off its nose to spite its face. It will not raise the price of gold. Allowing the dollar to float, and thus to redeem dollars in gold is also highly unlikely.

The most favoured method of devaluation appears to be a complicated realignment of all the major world currencies, after an international conference. Some currencies, such as the dollar and, perhaps less steeply, sterling, would be devalued; and some, like the German mark and Japanese yen, would be revalued.

Dollar devaluation, it is stressed, must be negotiated with the world's main trading nations, and not be decided unilaterally, for fear of creating ill-

will against the US and provoking counter measures. A second article by the "Journal's" chief European correspondent discusses what should be the extent of the devaluation. The point is made that the dollar should be acceptable not only to the US Administration and public but to foreign Governments. If it is too extreme a devaluation for foreign Governments to tolerate they would be constrained to take counter measures.

If the value of gold on the free market were to be accepted as the criteria the dollar ought to be devalued by up to 26 per cent. But that would be unacceptable, to almost everyone. On the other hand the claim of one Government official that the dollar is only overvalued by between 3 and 5 per cent would not be regarded as realistic by foreigners.

Small a devaluation would fail to restore international confidence in the dollar, which is one of the purposes of the exercise. The widely accepted level of devaluation is seen to fall somewhere between the two extremes — say between 10 and 15 per cent.

## Jordan dispute threatens Assad

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, August 13

The split between Jordan and Syria is at the centre of a highly complex inter-Arab imbroglio, involving the guerrillas and half a dozen regimes, which could get dangerously out of hand.

Since last September's civil war in Jordan, Syria's armoured intervention, and the emergence of President Assad as undisputed victor in the resulting Ba'athist power struggle, Syria has been one of the soberest of Arab countries, with a quiet life as its highest ambition.

Friendly relations with Jordan have loomed large in its priorities. So last week's breaking off of diplomatic relations, closing of Syrian air space to Jordanian airliners, are very serious steps which show how badly the Syrians need a settlement between King Hussein and the guerrillas.

Damascus is being forced, for its own sake, to take a more cautious line. The risk is that, far from making Hussein readier to accept a new modus vivendi, such reprisals will make him more intransigent than ever.

Syria, after Libya and Algeria, is the third country to break off diplomatic relations with Jordan, and though its decision may indeed stem from Jordanian attacks across its frontier, it also looks like part of an agreed Arab strategy for a gradual intensification of

political and economic sanctions. Syria is not acting on its own. It is backed by Egypt which, in turn, is working in close collaboration with Saudi Arabia.

The Sadat-Faisal entente, sealed a few weeks ago, is the key to the whole situation. It is through this entente, together with the four-State "Nasserist" federation, that Sadat is working to reconstruct the common front against Israel which, he said in a recent speech, had reached a point of complete disintegration.

The guerrillas necessarily occupy an important place in his projected scheme of things but it is tame and docile guerrillas with whom he wants to deal. Subversive guerrillas to be found chiefly in the two left-wing Popular Fronts, he will not tolerate. Fatah is his chosen instrument.

This is in line with his own inclinations, and with those of the fanatically anti-Communist King Faisal and Colonel Gaddafi, but it is also clear that escalation of the guerrilla movement is a prerequisite for agreement with Hussein. Not only, therefore, are Egypt and Saudi Arabia heading the remedial efforts, they seem to be making joint inroads into the power structure of Fatah itself.

As a result the Rightward

trend, demonstrated by the May purges in Egypt and the anti-Communist drive in the Sudan, which is making itself felt in the Arab world as a whole, is affecting the guerrillas. It may produce a power struggle within Fatah, whose rank-and-file is said to be increasingly restive, and between Fatah and its left-wing rivals.

In the past few weeks Yasser Arafat, who has generally occupied a vague middle ground between the Fatah Right, headed by Khalid Hassan, and the Left, usually associated with Abu Lysad, has veered rightwards. Hassan, a rather surprisingly, perhaps, for a man of such seemingly modern-minded intelligence — is a former member of the Muslim Brotherhood. So is Arafat. Hassan, Fatah's link with King Faisal, with whom he spent his early years, has been going on in the recent mini-summit in Tripoli, is now playing a key role in negotiations with the Arab regimes.

In the past few days former Muslim Brotherhood elements have apparently strengthened their grip on Fatah's security apparatus. There has also been a purge in the staff of the Fatah newspaper, whose editor, Abu Ma'ali, one of the "historic chiefs" and a leading figure on the Left, has been summarily dismissed by Arafat, who is said to have

accused him of disseminating Marxist propaganda. The recently appointed Fatah intelligence chief is an Egyptian who, in his Muslim Brotherhood days, took part in an attempt on Nasser's life.

Later, on joining Egyptian intelligence, he informed on his old colleagues. As Egyptian military attaché in Jordan before the civil war he had contacts with Jordanian intelligence. He has just appointed a Palestinian assistant, another former Muslim Brotherhood member, who is said to work for Saudi intelligence.

Although Syria does not face Jordan alone, it has most cause for concern if these Saudi-Egyptian endeavours come to nothing. It is not only the danger of being sucked into a frontier war, it is the danger that, when President Assad seems to have consolidated his hard-won authority at home, deepening trouble with Jordan and the guerrillas will provide his enemies with the chance they need.

His enemies are a very mixed crowd, and some of them are less than enthusiastic about the guerrillas. An alliance between them would be opportunistic in the extreme, but the regime evidently fears that it is in the hands of "historic chiefs" and losers of last year's Ba'athist power struggle, former strongman Salah Jadid and his left-

wing followers, the Communist Party, some of whose members have just been arrested, condemning Assad for his part of President Numeiri's dangerously exposed, can miss no chance to make trouble for a rival.

The Jadid faction used to sponsor a guerrilla group, Sa'iqah, some of whose leaders Assad has arrested. The Ba'athists' propaganda arm in Syria's and guerrilla moves, intensified this with new identity card regulations. No doubt they throw their weight behind the guerrillas, notably left-wingers, who refuse to accept the subversive status which Egypt and its allies working through Fatah would reduce them.

There is also the growing Algerian which, though an enemy of Syria like Iraq, is outside the Nasserist line and is determined to play its own special role in Palestinian affairs.

Its ambassador in Beirut, Muhammad Yazid, makes his daily visits to the guerrilla leaders and though its position in complex manoeuvrings no progress is not clear, it is likely that, like Iraq, it will end up in support of those guerrillas who are ready to do their "independence" and their right to work for the throw of King Hussein.

## Africans 'trained in Russia'

Pretoria, August 13

An African today told the Pretoria Supreme Court trying the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg that he joined the African People's Congress in 1963, received military training in Russia and China, and took part in attacks against Rhodesian police.

The Very Rev. Gonville French-Beythage faces 10 charges of plotting the violent overthrow of South Africa's Government and distributing funds to banned organisations — particularly the African National Congress.

The African — unnamed by order of the presiding judges — said that after his return from Russia and China he went to Tanzania and then to Zambia. From Zambia he took part in operations against Rhodesian forces and was captured during one of these in March, 1968.

Under cross-examination, he said he had at first been locked up but was released after agreeing to cooperate with the authorities.

Another unidentified African testified that he had received military training for the ANC in Moscow and Tanzania. The training was so that Mozambique, Rhodesia, and South Africa could be liberated, he said. He had also taken part in skirmishes with the Rhodesian police.

A third African, identified only by the nickname "Pistol," said that he was a security policeman and had been ordered to infiltrate the ANC in 1968.

Police officers gave evidence about raids they had carried out on religious and semi-religious organisations. The court heard of further moves to obtain evidence from Miss Alison Norman, of London, who is alleged to have supplied the dean with funds from the Defence and Aid Committee.

The defence has applied for affidavits from the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police that no action will be taken against Miss Norman if she testifies.

Earlier this week the State prosecutor offered an affidavit from the head of the security police offering Miss Norman immunity from prosecution. Prosecuting counsel said he would be able to find somewhere between the two extremes — say between 10 and 15 per cent.

## US displeased by Cairo deadline

Washington, August 13

The State Department today expressed concern over the Egyptian deadline for the resumption of efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

While denying that the US had received a message from President Sadat on those lines a State Department spokesman said: "It is our feeling that all parties will do well to avoid any discussion about the laying down of deadlines." He said diplomacy could work better in the Middle East if no deadlines were set.

Mr Heykal, editor-in-chief of the Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram" and one of President Sadat's close associates, was reported yesterday to have said the Egyptian leader had given Washington "a period of grace" until Sunday.

The State Department spokesman said today that no such communication had been received. The White House said no such message had been received by President Nixon.

The spokesman's warning against talk of deadlines was viewed by observers here as a sign of US nervousness over the fragility of the Suez ceasefire. The great fear of officials here is that hostilities in the canal zone might flare up as a result of miscalculation or through rhetoric.

The Egyptian deadline is

seen more as an attempt by Cairo to increase diplomatic pressure on the US, rather than as a threat of immediate military action.

In Tel-Aviv Israeli officials are reported to have interpreted Mr Heykal's ultimatum as a war-like speech by President Sadat as stepping up the war of words.

President Sadat said Egypt is determined to go to war against Israel to win back the territory it lost in the 1967 war. According to foreign diplomats the Israeli believe Egypt has decided to intensify the war of attrition in the hope that the US will increase pressure on Israel to make concessions. — Reuter

## Writer sent to Siberia

Andrei Amalrik, imprisoned author of the book "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1982?" has been moved to a camp at Kolymskaya, North-east Siberia, inside the Arctic Circle, said sources in Moscow yesterday. Earlier this year he was said to be suffering from meningitis while in transit from prison to a camp. Mr Amalrik, aged 38, was imprisoned in November for three years for spreading anti-Soviet fabrications.

## Oil companies face tighter control

By PETER HILLMORE

The world's major oil exporting countries yesterday announced steps designed to give them greater control of their oil exports, and are threatening oil companies with partial nationalisation. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is to set up a committee to investigate ways of increasing its share in the management and property of oil companies. Its initial target is believed to be a 20 per cent interest in the companies.

There are 11 countries in OPEC, and they include all the Middle East oil-producing countries, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Details of the plan have been officially released, but it is designed to give OPEC mem-

bers greater control over the world price of oil. The plan envisages that in one market area the OPEC members mainly supplying it would reduce their shipments and theoretically the price would rise. Other OPEC members not regularly supplying that particular area would refrain from supplying it.

Any united action by OPEC poses a big threat to the oil companies. The oil-producing countries achieved unity for the first time in 10 years at the end of last year, and since then have wrestled large price increases from the companies. Participation, and not price, is now the major issue. Algeria

has already nationalised foreign oil companies, and Libya has secret nationalisation which is threatened implementation.

The Shah of Persia has said that the producing countries must have a large say in commercial policies, and suggested that the oil companies build refineries in producing as well as the consuming country.

Iraq has already announced its intention to seek a 20 per cent share in Iraq Petroleum Co. It has a large share in the company, and the plan means nationalisation, and at the least represents the total end of concession system of awarding oil contracts.

## TELEVISION

From Scotland, by Scots, a dramatised reconstruction of Sir Walter Scott's desperate last years marks the bicentenary of his death ("Sir Walter Scott", BBC-2, 9.50). Earlier, Lance Lee Gault, rock star of "Catch My Soul" and Pan's People in their prize-winning entry for last month's Knokke festival of live television ("Knokke 1971", BBC-2, 9.0). "Aquarius" repeats the football send-up and the Mander and Mitchelson theatre collection (ITV, 11.15, London). The rugby test in full ("Grandstand", BBC-1, 12.50).

### BBC-1

12.25 p.m. Weekend Weather. 12.30 Grandstand: 12.35 Football Preview: 12.50 Rugby: New Zealand v. British Lions; 2.20, 2.50 Racing from Newbury—2.30, 3.00 Races; 2.35, 4.15, 5.55 Athletics: European Championships: 3.55 Show Jumping from Hickstead—Nations Cup: 3.30 Rugby League—St Helens v. Leigh; 4.40 Results. 6.55 News. 7.15 Great Zons of the World: London. 6.45 Western: "Winchester 73" with James Stewart, Shelley Winters, Dan Duryea. 8.15 It's Lulu. 9.00 Man Called Ironside. 9.30 News. 10.10 Match of the Day: First Division matches. 11.10 Michael Parkinson with Guests. 11.55 Weather.

### BBC-2

0.4-3.55 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "My Teenage Daughter" with Anna Neagle, Sylvia Sims. 7.30 News, Sport. 7.45 Codebreakers. 8.15 Cousin Betty. 9.00 Knokke 1971: BBC entry which won first prize and Press Award for live television at Knokke. 9.50 Sir Walter Scott: with Robert Urquhart, Helena Glogos, Sandra Buchan. 10.45 Film Night. 11.55 News. 12.10 Rugby: New Zealand v. British Lions.

## Today

11.40 Midnight Movie: "The Stranger" with Edward G. Robinson.

### ITV

LONDON (Weekend) 11.20 a.m. RAC Road Report. 11.25 Farmhouse Kitchen. 11.30 Thunderbirds. 12.45 p.m. News. 12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 On the Ball: 1.20 Racing: Wolverhampton 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.00 Races and Ripon 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Races; 3.10 Admiral's Cup Yachting and European Athletics, Helsinki. 3. Results. Scores: 4.0 Wrestling: 4.55 Results. 5.5 Catweazle. 5.35 Albert and Victoria. 6.5 News; European Athletics, Helsinki. 6.15 No. That's Me Over Here. 6.45 Des O'Connor Show. 6.45 Nearest and Dearest. 8.15 Film: "A Woman Obsessed" with Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd. 10.0 News; European Athletics. 10.15 The Guardians. 11.15 Best of Aquarius: World of the Big Ball and Every-thing from Jacks and Mimes to Bloody Miracles. 11.45 Manhunt. 12.45 a.m. News to Me.

ANGLES—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterdays. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

Film: "Sweet Smell of Success" with Bette Midler, Tony Curtis. 10.0 News. 10.15 The Guardians. 11.15 Marcus Welby. 12.15 a.m. Reflections.

CHANNEL—12.45 p.m. News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

MIDLANDS (ATV)—12.10 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 12.15 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

NORTHERN (Granda)—11.45 a.m. Singing. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

SOUTHERN—12.15 p.m. Regional Weather. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

WEST & WALES (ITV)—12.10 p.m. Bush Boy. 12.40 p.m. News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

WESTWARD—11.50 a.m. All Our Yesterdays. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

YORKSHIRE—11.30 a.m. All Our Yesterdays. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30 U.F.O. 6.55 News. 6.15 Bugs Bunny Show. 6.30 Sky's the Limit. 7.0 News. 7.15 The Guardians. 7.15 Des O'Connor Show. 7.15 The Treasure of San Teresa, part

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.30 Outlook. 6.30 Regional News. 7.10 On Your Farm. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Outlook. 7.50 Regional News. 8.00 Today's News. 8.05 Today's Papers. 8.10 Weather. 9.0 News. 9.5 Saturday Morning. 10.0 News. 10.05 Help Yourself to English. 11.30 Perspective. 12.00 Opera: Grand Unveiling. 12.30 Open Forum. 11.5 Mathematics. 11.55 Social Sciences. 12.30 News. 12.35 Sports Parade. 12.35 Forces Channel. 12.45 Weather. 1.0 News. 1.15 Does The Team Think? 1.25 International Theatre. 1.30 "Threepenny Opera" 3.0 Westminster. 3.10 Pick of the Week. 4.30 Pick of the Week. 5.25 Twelve Midlans. 5.35 Weather. 6.0 News. 6.15 Letter From America. 6.30 Sports Section. 7.0 Desert Island Discs. 7.30 Roy Hudd's Vintage Music-Hall. 8.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 9.00 "Daughters of Misadventure". 9.30 News. 10.0 News. 10.05 Charlie Carroll. 10.30 Lighten Our Darkness. 11.5 News. 12.15 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

"Stereophonic"

8.0 a.m. News. 8.05 Ausbade: German, Schubert, Bruckner, Koch, Copland. 9.0 News. 9.5 Master Works: Brahms, Bruckner, Schumann, Schostakovich. 10.0 News. 10.05 The Guardian. 11.30 Mendelssohn. 12.30 p.m. Con-

cert: Weber, Mozart, Bachmann. 12.30 News. 12.35 Afternoon Sequence. 2.5 News. 2.55 2.57 Berlin. 2.57 List. 3.15 Stravinsky. 3.30 Debussy. 3.45 Concert. 5.5 Week-End. 6.30 Jazz Record Request. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.



# Paris 'holiday' may herald break-up of Haiti's ruling clique

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Marie-Denise Duvalier, regarded as de facto ruler of Haiti since the death of her father, "Papa Doc," nearly four months ago, has suddenly left the Caribbean republic amid persistent reports that she has been ousted from power. As she flew out to Paris on Thursday, with her husband, Max Dominique, Haiti's Ambassador to France, officially for a "holiday," the Foreign Minister, Adrien Raymond, denied that there had been a coup d'état.

## Radio advice for Bengal refugees

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

EDUCATION, which is about releasing initiative and learning to solve problems, tends to break down like other civilised amenities in a refugee crisis. An emergency scheme to provide educational broadcasting for the refugees camps in West Bengal, with financial aid from War on Want and expertise provided by All India Radio and the International Extension College of Cambridge, is an attempt to combat the collapse of education and institutions, strictly comparable to the food and medical assistance.

Mr Tony Dodds, of the International Extension College, is flying to Bengal tomorrow to get the scheme operational. The idea is to provide three radio sets each to 400 considered to be about an hour a day—in a quarter hour items, for both children and adults—on subjects ranging from hygiene to health building in a monsoon, from basic literacy to instruction in crafts.

"What we want, as a minister, is to give people something to do," said Mr Dodds yesterday. He has already spent three weeks visiting the camps, preparing a feasibility study. He found that in some camps education had been going on for some time, but that more was higher where this had happened.

There are plenty of human resources to draw on. At a count some while ago it was estimated that 3,000 trained teachers had escaped from East Pakistan, let alone the untrained, but Mr Dodds said that all India radio was likely to make available transmitter and studio facilities in Calcutta and he was confident that the Government would be prepared to prepare the programmes.

The scheme is to be firmly based on about 40 per cent of the population, but the discussion material from each of the 15 minute packages. The volunteer teachers within the camps will be backed up with duplicated teachers' notes. In spite of the acute pressures on West Bengal's education system the existing schools are willing to contribute basic materials like chalks and slates for the refugees.

Mr Dodds envisages that the education groups in the camps can be used to transmit instant knowledge on hygiene or crafts, for instance, to the other refugees. The educational problems as such are difficult: some of the children have been in schools in East Pakistan, others will not. Politically sensitive subjects like relations between refugees and surrounding West Bengalis, may have to be eschewed.

In spite of the existence of seven million refugees these may be the first programmes of any sort specially beamed for them. Unlike established refugee camps in the Middle East—where the United Nations Institute of Education in Beirut's educational broadcasts have to compete with propaganda of all sorts—the lack of radio sets has limited this development so far.

The uncertainty about the permanence of the refugee population makes long term planning difficult, but Mr Dodds recognises that the artificial camp conditions present opportunities that might not exist in happier times. Literacy and general hygiene instruction becomes simpler with a concentrated, captive audience. He found in July that there was real enthusiasm for any educational work that could be mounted.

The International Extension College, founded by Michael Young and Brian Jackson, is preparing to cooperate with the Mauritius Government in a Mauritius College of the Air which would provide radio and correspondence support for secondary and agricultural education. Mr Dodds feels that the Bengal exercise could lead to emergency educational aid by radio for any similar human disaster in future.

"YESTERDAY afternoon while driving on the motorway I saw a car, containing a family and with their luggage stacked on the roof. A dog perhaps a year old, was put out of the car which then drove off. The poor animal tried to follow for a while but then gave up. Any further comment would be superfluous."

Thus read a letter printed the other day in a Rome newspaper. The only comment, which might not be superfluous to a foreign reader, is that the letter, containing the Italian holiday season has begun for the Italians. The dog, which may have been adopted as a puppy a year ago, was being dismissed as an encumbrance during the family's vacation. He can be replaced, anyhow, in the autumn.

Second item: Seventeen calves and cows died last week in the middle of Florence from heat, thirst, and strangulation. This, too, is another annual summer tale, but usually they kill horses, don't they, and usually they also take forms which do not make newspaper items. The most flagrant example of this is the Italian small-farm dweller's preference for huge field dogs. Recently I had to make daily visits to a veterinarian's clinic, to accompany a 14-year-old cat with her first illness. The half-hour spent in the waiting room were agony for both of us. Most of the other patients were dogs, and almost all seemed to be crosses between German Shepherds and Eskimo Huskies. They were usually accompanied by the entire family, one of whom would literally be dragged inside the doorway by the giant dog, the man or woman struggling like a Roman charioteer who has temporarily lost control of his charging beasts.

In the waiting room, the atmosphere was that of the inside of a lion-taming cage, when the lions don't feel like being ferocious during a matinee. The owners encouraged their presumably sick animals to bark and snap at the others. All good child's play. Threats on my part to unleash the rattlesnake I had in the mysterious valise, did nothing to restore calm.

ONE CANNOT change native attitudes towards animals. British cruelty to the quarantine to please the pet industry; the coddling and "humanising" of dogs and cats is another story. But when I am called upon to take over this country, the third law on my short list will be that the permissible size of an urban pet shall be determined by the square metres of the owner's flat. Last year a grown leopard which was kept on a top-floor balcony of a flat in Rome killed its caretaker.

Anyone who keeps a 90lb animal confined in a three-room flat should be relieved of the dog and locked in one of the inoperative telephone boxes on a main street for three days, an object of ridicule, the cruellest punishment that can be meted out in these parts.

PROGRESS report on national retro-

## Letter from Rome

As mentioned above, this familiar summer story usually has as its victims horses, also destined for slaughter, and who also are left on a side track for days. The importer or exporter seemingly is never charged with causing cruelty or suffering. If the Italian authorities cannot forbid the shipment of live animals during the summer months, then they should require their owners to accompany their live merchandise to its destination.

STORIES of cruelty to animals in Mediterranean countries are better left to the social anthropologist to explain. But cruelty also takes forms which do not make newspaper items. The most flagrant example of this is the Italian small-farm dweller's preference for huge field dogs. Recently I had to make daily visits to a veterinarian's clinic, to accompany a 14-year-old cat with her first illness. The half-hour spent in the waiting room were agony for both of us. Most of the other patients were dogs, and almost all seemed to be crosses between German Shepherds and Eskimo Huskies. They were usually accompanied by the entire family, one of whom would literally be dragged inside the doorway by the giant dog, the man or woman struggling like a Roman charioteer who has temporarily lost control of his charging beasts.

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PROGRESS report on national retro-

## Takeover trouble in Chile

By JO BRESFORD

The most damaging industrial dispute in Chile since the recent Allende took office in November ended yesterday as 4,700 miners at the El Salvador, the country's third largest copper mine, returned to work.

The miners went on strike on August 1 when negotiations over labour contracts for the next 15 months broke down. Most of the other patients were dogs, and almost all seemed to be crosses between German Shepherds and Eskimo Huskies. They were usually accompanied by the entire family, one of whom would literally be dragged inside the doorway by the giant dog, the man or woman struggling like a Roman charioteer who has temporarily lost control of his charging beasts.

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PROGRESS report on national retro-



Africans rush to greet Negro Congressman Charles Diggs outside the American Embassy in Pretoria

## Negro visitor accuses Vorster of cowardice

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 13

Mr Charles Diggs, the Negro United States Congressman, who nearly cancelled his nine-day visit to South Africa last night because he was told he could not visit South-west Africa, said at a press conference in Pretoria today that Mr Vorster's Government "just did not have the guts" to say straight out that he could not travel in South-west Africa without a Government escort.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee on Africa, accused the South African Government of having "interposed an objection" to his proposed visit to the South-west.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said today that the US Embassy in Pretoria had been made aware of the position a week before Mr Diggs's arrival, but when Mr Diggs arrived at Johannesburg and was told for the first time, he reacted angrily. He decided to cancel his trip and to leave South Africa immediately. The US Embassy informed the Department which put out a statement saying Mr Diggs was leaving.

Then Mr Diggs changed his mind. He arrived in Cape Town this afternoon, and will fly to Durban tomorrow. He is seeing white and nonwhite leaders in all three cities.

The Department pleads that if it had been given sufficient notice it would have arranged a visit to South-west Africa for Mr Diggs. Obviously it would prefer him not to wander unescorted.

Two of the most influential Church leaders in the territory, Bishop Aulisio of the Evangelical Lutheran Orambo-Ekanga Church, and Moderator Paulus Gwaseb, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, last month demanded independence for the region. The two Churches claim to represent more than half the indigenous inhabitants. Mr Vorster is to meet the two men in Winhoek next week when he opens a Nationalist Party Congress there.

Mr Diggs's presence in South-west Africa at this moment would be most untimely, internationally the situation is far too tricky for the South African Government to take any chances.

## Far East plant for air firm?

By our Foreign Staff

A British aircraft company is considering starting an aircraft maintenance and manufacturing factory in Singapore. Mr Desmond Norman, one of the joint managing directors of Britten-Norman, Ltd, the Isle of Wight firm which makes the successful Islander aircraft — is now in Singapore discussing plans to build an old RAF station as the site for a factory.

According to the Singapore newspaper "New Nation," negotiations to buy 250,000 square feet of space at the Seletar RAF station are to begin soon with the Singapore Government, which is keen to start an aircraft industry. The negotiations follow the failure of an earlier deal with the US Grumman company, which withdrew because of the depressed state of its home aircraft industry.

The Britten-Norman plan would be to start with civil and military maintenance contracts and later to build its own planes for sale to local and foreign airlines. "New Nation" says. The company already builds its Islander aircraft at a plant in Bournemouth, as well as at Bournemouth, Isle of Wight.

Mr John Britten, the other joint managing director, said yesterday at Bournemouth that it was "very early days yet. We are mainly interested in a sales base and perhaps in maintenance. We have looked at various countries in the Far East."

He added that before aircraft could be built, one would have to have a substantial production run. "We think the market for our planes in the Far East is quite big. A local presence would help and there are advantages in setting up local assembly lines."

## Ex-minister loses nationality

The Greek Government yesterday deprived a former Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, of his Greek nationality because of his activities abroad against the regime.

Mr Papandreu, son of a former Greek Prime Minister, Mr George Papandreu, left Greece in January, 1968. — Reuters.

## £3M grant for press

The Italian Cabinet last week granted a subsidy of £3,320,000 to the press, which means that part of the rising cost of newspaper paper will be paid by the State. The Cabinet's decision is aimed first at helping regional newspapers and weeklies with small circulations.

The amount of subsidy will be decided on the amount of paper which the publications have consumed in the past, with the latter national dailies and magazines probably excluded altogether from aid. The Colombo Government is also considering other forms of aid to the press, such as reducing the postal and telephone rates and sending newspapers to State schools.

The last project could be beneficial for Italian democracy in general, as few schools now have classes where current news events are discussed, and the reading of newspapers is not an Italian daily habit. There are fewer newspapers sold here, per capita, than in the other Common Market countries.

## Indonesian rebuff

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Mr Adam Malik, criticised Amnesty International yesterday for sending a memorandum to President Suharto about the fate of 70,000 political prisoners in Indonesia. "We are humane enough to treat our own people well and I think outsiders need not meddle with our affairs," Mr Malik said.

The memorandum called on Indonesia to review its policy on political prisoners, mostly Communists rounded up shortly after the Communist coup attempt in 1965.

## TELEVISION

- BBC-1**
- 10.25 a.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya feevan.
  - 10.30-11.30 Holy Communion: Rev. Winwalloe, Gunwalloe, Cornwall.
  - 11.30-12.00 Farming.
  - 12.00-12.30 Made in Britain: Scrap or Sale.
  - 12.30-1.00 News.
  - 1.00-1.30 Athletics — European Championships — Finals Day. Henry, 10.00. Life at Large: Avalanche.
  - 1.30-2.00 Ken Dodd and the Diddy.
  - 2.00-2.30 News.
  - 2.30-3.00 The Eighties: Art.
  - 3.00-3.30 Robert Douglas appeals for television for the Deaf.
  - 3.30-4.00 In the Beginning: The Praise of the Lord.
  - 4.00-4.30 Show Jumping from Hickstead: British Jumping Derby.
  - 4.30-5.00 Film of the Week: "The Spiral Road" with Rock Hudson, Burt Ives.
  - 5.00-5.30 News.
  - 5.30-6.00 Omnibus at the Proms: "The Beatles" conducts "The Beatles" and Stravinsky.
  - 6.00-6.30 News.
  - 6.30-7.00 English Regions — 11.47 Regional Weather, Close.
- BBC-2**
- 10.25-11.00 a.m. Open University: 10.35 Social Sciences 2; 11.05 Science 2; 11.35 Mathematics 30—Groups (1).

## Sunday

- 10.15 Play: "The Chaps"** with Donald Burton, Jeffrey Shankley, Ray Mart.
- 11.15 Man in the News.**
- 11.45 Julia.**
- 12.15 a.m. Book of Witnesses:** "Salome, with Alison Leggatt, David Kossoff."
- ANGELIA — 11 a.m. Solemn Mass.** 12.35 p.m. Alive and Kicking. 1.00 Women are People. 1.30 Our Year. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 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By ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN, Travel Editor

A more philosophical operator congratulated Mr Gullick on a "smart public relations exercise." At the same time he felt it was perhaps a little strange that when the Association of British Travel Agents had suggested a commission of inquiry into this year's batch of holiday complaints, the "strongest objec-

"Mr Harry Chandler, chairman of the Tour Operators' Study Group which represents the top 22 operators in the country (including Clarkson's) confirmed that other members of the group were extremely angry with the Immigration and Mr Cattermole, stating that the trade at large was at fault.

"The vast majority of our members believe that the standards they set themselves are extremely high and that they succeed in maintaining them," he said. "They see the introduction of an outside body as a compromise—and one, more-

Grading for hotels is left to commercial guides," Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, yesterday. Registration, which the board backs, and classification are provided for in sections of the Development Tourism Act 1969, which is now in operation.

In another edition of "Tourism in England," Mark says both could be eliminated many of it unknowns that the tourist is to face, and make it easier for tour operators, particularly those overseas, to make bookings for clients.

**By our own Reporter**

Richard Gaylor, who was put in a remand centre 10 days ago after a telegram summoning him to court went astray, was granted bail yesterday by Mr Justice Griffiths, the judge who released the "OZ" editors.

Mr Julian Bevan, Gaylor's counsel, made a statement lasting a minute and a half in chambers at the High Court, that he had lodged an affidavit to say that a typing error by a clerk employed by Mr Gaylor had misdirected the summons, resulting in the telegram being sent to the wrong address. Mr Justice Griffiths had agreed that "all this arose over a mistake."

Bail, which was unopposed, was granted on one surety of £100 and his own recognisance of £50. He must report to local police once a week.

Gaylor (36), a welder, Bishopsgate Street, Liverpool, was arrested and taken to Risley remand centre three weeks after he was to have appeared for the fifth time at Liverpool Crown Court since being committed to custody by local magistrates on charges of robbing, driving and assault on police. It appeared that unless an application was made to a High Court judge, Gaylor would have to stay in Risley until the Crown Court resumed on September 1.

The Liverpool City Watchdog Council, set up to investigate complaints against the police, took up the case and said after investigating that the telegram had been sent to 53 Bishopsgate instead of Gaylor's house at 23. The telegram, which was not passed on, had been dropped through the letterbox.

## Librarian's tour on

A uniform coding system for perishable food, showing the date of manufacture, has been recommended to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries by the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

The association says that the code may be used by retailers, not just the manufacturers, so that they can rotate stock properly. Open date stamping, which would show the date of manufacture, the product would normally be fit to eat, would be a valuable safeguard for customers.

The association says it would welcome trade trials on short notice, and would like to see if the difficulties of open date stamping could be overcome. The recommendations follow a review of the association's policy of opposing coding, if that policy would lead to food wastage.

Labour and Liberal members on Birmingham city council's libraries committee failed by one vote to support a tour of South Africa by the city librarian, Mr William Taylor. The Liberal member Mr Graham Gossip, said afterwards that he would be seeking a special meeting of the council to discuss the matter. Yesterday's vote reverses a previous decision that the tour should be called off.

The lecture tour of South Africa, Botswana, and Swaziland sponsored by the British Council, Mr Gossip and Mr Peter Tebbutt (Labour) said they felt it would be wrong as it would associate the city with a racist regime.

**1811 infirmary**

The Bath Eye Infirmary, opened in 1811, is to be closed.

A boarding house fire in which two people died was either started deliberately or caused through negligence, a police scientist told an inquest at Westminster yesterday.

Open verdicts were recorded for Dr Singharam Messias, aged 43, and his fiancée, Miss Jean Allen, aged 26, a nurse at Kingston-upon-Thames Hospital, who died in the fire at the boarding house in Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, on June 29.

Mr Nigel Fuller, the police scientist, said the fire started in a lobby on the first floor. A self-closing fire door had been closed. It was not possible to discover the cause of the fire, though an electrical fault could be excluded.

"In my opinion the fire originated from one single source and this was ignited either deliberately or through negligence," he was quoted as saying.

Detective Chief Supt. Robert Chalk said he was unable to find evidence to prove arson. Fire Station Officer Donald Cook said that he had attended a fire at the same house on May 15, when a Mrs. Mary Martin, a resident at the boarding house since 1965, said there had been three or four minor fires in the time he had been staying there.

● A lighted cigarette caused a fire at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, in which the estimated damage amounted to £100,000, and a resident died yesterday by Mr T. N. Watkins, chief fire officer for Derbyshire. The fire started a chain reaction which led to 23 separate fires in the town, and firemen were on duty for 10 days after it started at the end of June.

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# Bail for man after telegram error

By our own Reporter

Richardo Gaynor, who was out in a remand centre 10 days ago after a telegram summoning him to court went astray, was granted bail yesterday by Mr Justice Griffiths the judge.

Gaynor (36), a welder, 1 Bishopsgate Street, Liverpool, was arrested and taken to Remand Centre three weeks after he was to have appeared for the fifth time.

Mr Julian Bevan, Gaynor's counsel, said after a hearing lasting a minute and a half in chambers at the High Court, that he had lodged an affidavit saying that a typing error by a clerk employed by Mr Gaynor's Liverpool solicitors had resulted in the telegram being sent to the wrong address. Mr Justice Griffiths had agreed that all this arose over a mistake.

Bail, which was unopposed, was granted on one surety of £500 on his own recognisance of £50. He must report to local police once a week.

mitted for trial by local magistrates on charges of dangerous driving and assault on police. It appeared that unless an application was made to a High Court judge, Gaynor would have to stay in Risley until the Crown Court resumed on September 1.

The Liverpool Watchdog Council, set up to investigate complaints against the police, took up the case and said after investigating that the telegram had been sent to 53 Bishopsgate instead of Gaynor's house 93. The telegram, which was not opened, had been dropped through the letterbox.

## Coding for Librarian's foodstuffs tour on

A uniform coding system for perishable food, showing the date of manufacture, has been recommended to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries by the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

The association says that the codes must be understood by retailers, not just the manufacturers, so that they can rotate stock properly. Open date labels, which would show the best date when the product would normally be fit to eat, would be a valuable safeguard for customers.

The association says it would encourage trade trials on short and medium life foods to see if the difficulties of open date stamping could be overcome. The recommendations follow a survey of the association's members of opening coding. It was brought previously that the code might lead to food wastage.

Labour and Liberal members on Birmingham city council's libraries committee failed by one vote yesterday to stop a tour of South Africa by the city librarian, Mr William Taylor. The Liberal member Mr Graham Gossell, said after the vote would be sending a special meeting of the council to discuss the matter. Yesterday's vote reverses a previous decision that the tour should be called off.

The lecture tour of South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland is sponsored by the British Council. Cllr Gossell and Cllr Peter Tebbutt (Labour) said they felt it would be wrong as it would associate the city with a racist regime.

## 1811 infirmary

The Bath Eye Infirmary, opened in 1811, is to be closed.

## Police unable to find cause of hotel fire

A boarding house fire in which two people died was started deliberately or through negligence, a coroner said today after an inquest at Westminster yesterday.

Open verdicts were recorded for Dr Singham Manikavasaiah, aged 43, and his fiancée, Miss Ann Allen, aged 26, a nurse at Hampton-upon-Thames Hospital, who died in the fire at the boarding house in Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, on June 29.

Mr Nigel Fuller, the police prosecutor, said the fire started in a lobby on the first floor. A closing fire door had been closed, but was unable to discover the exact cause of the fire, though an electrical fault could be excluded.

In my opinion the fire originated from one single source and this was ignited either deliberately or through negligence," he said.

Detective Chief Supt. Robert Chalk said he was unable to find evidence to prove arson. Fire Station Officer Donald Cook said that he had attended a fire in the same house on May 30 this year. Mr Alvin Karim, a resident at the boarding house since 1965, said there had been three or four minor fires in the time he had been staying there.

● A lighted cigarette caused a fire in Long Eaton, Derbyshire, with damages at £21,000, said a report yesterday by Mr T. N. Watkins, chief fire officer for Derbyshire. The fire started a chain reaction which destroyed 23 separate houses in the town, and electrical fires were on duty for seven days after it started at the end of June.











## Stealing a little joy

John Mosqueda reports from Los Angeles on the growing phenomenon of 'joyriding' among American teenagers

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Richard Roud

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HAROLD LEVER is a man of many accomplishments. He is Labour MP for Manchester (Cheetham) but lives in London, in Eaton Square, in what has been delightfully called a seven-bath-roomed flat but is really a puzzle complete with a marble hall. He calls it his Taj Mahal, but says he hasn't got a well-developed sense of luxury, and could just as well live anywhere clean and tidy. It is fair game to remark that he is a millionaire, with a young wife who has another million or two of her own, but it is also true that he has been a Labour MP a bit longer than he has been a millionaire, and that his political talents are as conspicuous as his talent for money. He has, after all, filibustered for two and a half hours on a White Fish Bill, bringing to the House's attention the essential related issues of coelocanth, which might be caught in white fish nets, and of the Queen Mary, which could of course be converted for trawling. Every bit of this width and flexibility of intellect is required for his present job, which is that of the Labour Party's front bench spokesman on the Common Market.

At the Taj Mahal, socialism and Mammon seem quite at home together, which is not at all that surprising since God and Mammon have always been at home in the Lever family. Both Mr Lever's father and grandfather were successful merchants and excellent biblical scholars. The grandfather came to England from Russian Lithuania in 1911. The father made a fortune in textiles in Manchester but suffered in the 1921 slump and was down to his last £20,000.

This was, however, enough to bring up a family, and the young Harold went to Manchester Grammar School. By the age of 11 or 12 he was playing the cotton futures and was accepted by his father as a financial counsellor. It was he, says, rather a shameful precocity for a future Labour minister, in a mock election at school he stood as the Liberal candidate and was elected, but accepted this success with reluctance because, during the debate, he had been converted to socialism by the Labour candidate.

He went on to Manchester University to read law and says he must mention, in self defence, that the law school was disastrous. The lectures were a bore which he rarely attended, arranging instead with the dean his secretary a charming girl, to sign him in. This device was detected, and Lever who had not pleased the dean by doing the "Manchester Guardian" crossword in one lecture he did attend, was not allowed to present himself for honours. But he had been eating his dinners at the Middle Temple, at 21 was called to the Bar, and made £1,500 a year practising in Manchester, which he thought made him the richest man in England.

In the war he was an officer in the RAF Regiment, was due to be posted to Anzio but was kept back because he had a life and soul of the station brains trust, and made his nearest approach to active service in a billet near Bournemouth where the landlady's gorgeous niece had to go through his bedroom to get to her own. He had some restless nights, but confesses that he never seduced her.

In 1945 he turned up in Manchester three months before the election and inquired about a seat. Everything was gone except what was then Manchester (Exchange). He put himself forward, but another man was thought to have the nomination so much in his pocket that Lever almost went to the cinema. But his wife insisted he should go, he did, and made a speech which won him a majority of the 35 or so people who composed the entire constituency Labour Party.

After the war he practised law in London, and half drifted into business, floating this company, and merging this and that. A grateful client gave him a free option on some shares at 5s, which he sold at 5s, and made £25,000 on the deal. On another deal he made £75,000, in his spare time. He soon had so much money it wasn't true: enough to live on comfortably for the rest of his life.

Meantime he was an MP. I asked how it was that so bright an MP took so long, 12 years, to achieve office of any kind. He said he would tell me.

## Socialism and Mammon

THE TERRY COLEMAN INTERVIEW



picture of Harold Lever by Peter Johns

By 1949 he had £200,000 and thought he was a fortune. Then his wife died of leukaemia. He was lost in grief and melancholy, did not work, hardly went near the Commons, and played bridge from four in the afternoon to four in the morning. Others hit the bottle: he hit the bridge table. He will never forget the deep kindness shown to him by everybody in the Labour Party at this time. But by 1953 he thought he ought to "restore his fortune." He used that phrase again and again in our conversation. He applied himself, and soon had multiplied his £200,000 many times over, usually working from his girl friend's flat.

He says, "I'd no place of business. It was always a hobby with me. I've made all my money in my spare time. There's never been a week in which I've spent 10 hours on business. Never. Everybody thinks I wasn't at the House so I must have been doing business. But I'm afraid I wasn't: I was playing cards."

Was he as good a bridge player as the late Mr Macleod? Better as a rubber bridge player, he says, because money helps a lot, but never up to Macleod's standard as a tournament player, though he (Lever) did once win an All-England contest. But he did nothing with his money except play with it, and give some of it away, and it kept cascading in.

What is it that enables him to make money? Is it an instinct? He says

he is a sort of human computer. You feed in the information and press a button, and if the computer is properly coded the right answer comes out. "I am unconsciously coded. The answer comes out—Buy or Sell."

But did he ever feel that being a Labour MP and being a millionaire were incompatible? Never. He thinks it comes from his father and grandfather and their ease with both God and Mammon. He never feels the slightest guilt. After all, he never deprives anyone except other well-to-do people.

When I asked, had he first thought it would be nice to dwell in marble halls?—"No, no, that's not me." But he does have a real marble hall? He said he was coming to that.

In 1960, when he was skiing in Switzerland, he met his present wife, Diane. She is Lebanese, brought up in Geneva, and beautiful. He thought she was delightful; though since she was then 23 and he was then 46, and since she was married and he was rather conventional about such things, he never thought of her as anything but a friend. Her husband was also a millionaire, a nice chap, and they played bridge together.

One day, after they had known each other for two years, Diane's old nanny, Nanny Brett, said Diane was depressed and unwell, and Mr Lever ought to go and see her. He went for tea, found her moping, took her to the cinema

to see "Romanoff and Juliet" and then to a corner house for something to eat, and then it dawned on him that he was in love with her. He told her. She said she was in love with him too. They had hardly held hands. She said she would have to tell her husband. Her husband thought it was inexcusable of Mr Lever, and Mr Lever doesn't blame him. He married Diane in 1962.

Now he should tell me, he says, that by that time he was by any standards very rich, but he was living with his one daughter by his late wife in a small flat over a shoeshop in Sloane Square. He had no staff, only a nanny, and a daily—rather like Harold Wilson's. It was the kind of flat any reasonably successful bank manager might have owned. He didn't care very much about such things. But when he married again he needed a bigger flat and was passing Eaton Square one day when he thought why be such a snob in reverse, and why not give the child (his wife, whom he frequently calls "that child") a rather better flat. They took two floors, redecorated, brought in a Louis XIV staircase, and his wife bought everything else—"every piece of porcelain, every dish, every damn thing you see here."

He showed me some eighteenth-century chalk drawings. I asked if he had a Watteau or two somewhere, but he said he hadn't. What about the panelling in the room?—"She bought this in France." The staircase—"We

built that. Don't make this all an article about the amusing irrelevances in my life."

All right. But there was one description of his house I had heard which had made me laugh out loud. It was called a seven-bathroomed flat. Had it got seven bathrooms?—"Oh, at least."

To the Common Market then? Yes, but first he would like to say that these "charming toys" with which he was surrounded made no difference to his politics or to the things that made him tick. Well, back in 1964, when Labour came to power, Harold Wilson made it perfectly clear to him that he had disqualified himself from office for the moment by attending so rarely. And his new wife loved the Commons and was startled that her husband was so indifferent. "So I started attending rather better because of my wife, because she loves it so much." He says she is a glutton for punishment and has attended every big speech in the Common Market debate.

Anyway, Mr Lever attended better, and was a brilliant chairman of committee on the Prices and Incomes Bill, and worked his way up from dogbody at the DEA to Financial Secretary at the Treasury and then Paymaster-General. Then last year he was elected to the Shadow Cabinet, and given European Affairs to look after. Now, isn't this awkward these days, because he is a pro-Market man, and his views are now the opposite of his leader's? He said he gets on perfectly well with Mr Wilson.

He took it into account that in forming his present policy Mr Wilson was influenced by his passion for party unity, which was not an ignoble aim. Himself, he thought he would have resigned, but obviously he wasn't a leader because leaders don't resign. "I'm sorry I found it necessary," because of his natural instinct to preserve his party and himself? "Which again is not an ignoble objective."

Which way would Mr Lever vote in October? He insisted on "retaining his reticence," not because there was any doubt what he was going to do but because he did not think it right to publicise his intention. He thought this "properly evasive."

We walked round the flat, into a dining room and a sitting room, looking at pictures. On one wall is a beautiful, unmistakable Devis, who was the serene painter of the English eighteenth century. Mrs Lever saw it at a dealer's, clapped her hands, and said buy her that. He said it was not dear, and looked at me. I said, "Well, £20,000." I once saw one sell for much more.

"No, no, no, £7,250. It's worth about £85-70,000 now."

Mrs Lever and the three little girls, Annabel, Isabel, and Yasmine, came home from seeing "The Tales of Beatrix Potter." The little girls curtsied. Mr Lever said his favourite novelist was Jane Austen. Every book in sight was bound in what appeared to be full leather. I suppose I have one or two poorer dukes, though the Duke of Bedford probably has the edge, because even his telephone directories are bound in leather.

So, down in the lift, away from the marble hall and other amusing irrelevances, Mr Lever is not an ambitious man, and as far as he is vain, he says all his vanities have been already gratified. But I did ask the Labour member for Manchester (Cheetham) if he would like to use his financial instinct for the benefit of any future Labour Government. Would he like to be Chancellor of the Exchequer?

He said that whoever the Prime Minister was, if he gave him nothing he would accept it with the same good grace that he accepted nothing in 1964—and he thought it would be wrong to conceal from me that he did not think there had been, in 1964, exactly a plethora of talent superior to his. So, in any future government, if he got nothing, or some other post, it would be OK, but there was nothing he would enjoy so much as being Chancellor, the greatest enjoyment and fulfilment would be the Treasury.

## Alienation

There are more cars of course. And more kids. And organised crime is doing the sale of stolen cars and cars are increasingly profitable. But perhaps the biggest single factor in the upward spiral of auto theft is the growing alienation and disaffection of the young. Said Shostrom: "Young people are more apt to take something if they are justified in doing so. Today's socio-economic situation, it seems, makes them feel more justified in taking a car temporarily. They ask themselves, 'Why shouldn't I take it after all, it is the establishment doing for me.'"

A national survey a year ago showed that about 78 per cent of all persons under 18 who steal a car for a joyride will do it again. Joyriding, a misdemeanor, is described as "taking a automobile without the owner's permission for the purpose of temporary use." The first time the joyrider is caught, is either released or sent to the probation department, which assigns a probation officer. Because joyriding is generally considered a minor offence, it usually takes three or four years before the youth is sent to a juvenile court by his probation officer. Hearing is then held to decide whether the offender will become a part of the court.

The punishment often comes earlier if the offender is over 18 or if he was asked for Grand Theft Auto: stripping the car of its parts or attempting "permanent deprivation" of the auto in its owner, which is a felony. Whether the offender is accused of attempting to "permanently deprive" a car from its owner is decided at the time of booking. Many law enforcement officers feel joyriders should not be let off easier than those who steal a car for profit. J. Edgar Hoover recently said: "Joyriders and neighbourhood jaunts by young people stolen cars are not prankish capers or restless youth. They are crimes—reckless and senseless violations. Police recognise the problem as a prelude to more dangerous crime." JSC's Mason, however, said that joyriding, aside from the danger and inconvenience, is not all bad. "To my kids, it represents a means of expression."—Los Angeles Times.

LAST YEAR WHILE camping on the West Coast of Scotland with my family during the July moonson holiday was brought to an abrupt end when, one morning during the third gale we had survived, the ridge pole split and the tent collapsed. I said to my wife, while we searched for the children in the confusion of canvas, clothes and cornflakes, "Let's go home." "Now," she said, "that is the first dashed sensible thing you have said this holiday!" This year she very sensibly decided to take the children to the East Coast to see the sun at Crail, one of her holiday haunts. My wife knows that half an hour of boredom on a beach is as much as I can stand so I was free to choose my own holiday.

For some time I have wanted to do a long climbing trip in the Highlands alone, camping or using bothies and hooties. I now had the length of holiday necessary to do such a journey, so in January I started my planning. I intended to start at Cape Wrath and climb the peaks on a fairly direct route south to my home in Glasgow. The route would take me to hills I knew and to several of the children's holiday haunts. My wife knows that half an hour of boredom on a beach is as much as I can stand so I was free to choose my own holiday.

I aimed to climb more than 80 tops (about 60 over 3,000 feet). Since I was to be alone I had to be as self-sufficient as possible. I sent little questionnaires to lodges and farms on my route to gain information, and to establish points where I could pick up boxes of supplies, which I sent off about a month before I started the journey. Nearly all the answers I received offered some bothy or other shelter. I drew on my ordnance maps the route I intended to take, marking bearings and distances, then in bad weather I had only to read off my instructions. In this way I did not leave the thinking to be done when I might be cold, tired or confused.

I had my diet checked so that I knew I had the correct balance of foods and sufficient calories—about 4,500 per day. My load was about 30lb which though heavy I carried comfortably in one of the latest nylon Ariel Sacs (27oz). This has an inflexible frame-pad. I took a nylon Forre Tentivert tent (54lb). I used a Hely-Hansen brushed nylon Polar Jacket and socks of the same material. The socks showed no signs of wear and have now done over 500 miles. My luxuries included cigars and Drambuie to round off my evening meals.

On June 1, I set off from Cape Wrath

## A walk on the wild side

Sandy Cousins looks back over his 360-mile walk: the first solo traverse from Cape Wrath to Glasgow

In hot sunshine after being warmly welcomed by the lighthouse keeper. I was greeted with interest and hospitality by all the foresters, keepers and others I met during the journey. Each day was one of fresh interest and was a feast for my eyes. From the Fannichs I saw the waters of the Beaulie Firth to the east and of Loch Torridon to the west. The width of Scotland at a glance. The wild life I saw was typical of that on the high ground—deer, eagles, grouse, ptarmigan.

The hill walking was superb. High peaks with beautiful panoramas of mountains, lochs and glens all around me, narrow twisting ridges with rock pinnacles looming out of the mist, walks across long sunlit plateaux to the plaintive musical cry of the golden plover. I have every variety of weather from hot sun on breathless days to shrieking gale force winds driving mist in my face, or rain coming down like wire. I had snow showers too, sometimes drifting like white veils across the sunlit hills. I had only two emergencies. About half way I discovered that one of my boots was collapsing, but I was able to repair it and it lasted the trip. Later I had to climb down from Ben Nevis at dawn one day with a throbbing tooth to visit the dentist in Fort William.

My first high camp was on the west top of Foinaven in Sutherlandshire. Here I met a party from the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club. I met no one else on the hills until I reached the summit a week later. After that, apart from a friend who joined me for three days, I met no one until I reached Ben Nevis. On Foinaven the springy moss beside the cairn made a comfortable bed, and the evening was warm



and calm. In the gloaming a sea of cloud formed below me and the lights of Kinlochbervie and of ships in the Moray (twinkled) in the distance. At dawn the sun woke me as it shone in the open tent door. I felt excited thinking of the days ahead yet relaxed knowing that all my planning was finished, my supplies were in position, and now I could enjoy the climbing.

Two weeks later on Meall-na-Teanga above the Great Glen I looked back north over glens, lochs, peaks and ridges, forming a distant horizon, and realised that I had crossed over all that distance. I felt good and thought of the two weeks of climbing and the fine lonely camps I had had somewhere among that maze of rough country. I thought of past members of my club the Scottish Mountaineering Club who had explored these hills, of Hugh Munro's love of hill walking, and felt in a small way part of that great company. I felt a great respect for John Hinde and his RAF party who had made a journey from Ben Hope to Ben Lomond in November 1968.

Throughout the journey, though (or perhaps because) I was alone, I had a feeling of being a composite unit. I was impressed with the way my will controlled my body. Sometimes I was quite weary yet knowing I wanted to go on it was as though instructions were sent to the machinery to keep going regardless. Another facet was the "office" of my mind. Here it was as though I knew all the administration, planning, logistics, etc. were complete and it was left to my five senses to enjoy being in the country I love and among its friendly folk. Separate from these facets was the thinking part of my mind, while the machine was going



on I found my thoughts sometimes strangely detached as I turned over problems or ideas of family, work, my interests in mountaineering and in countryside matters. There was a special joy and freedom being alone.

The crossing from Glencoe to Bridge of Orchy in Argyll was one of the wild days. I made a logistic error by having the map for this section in my supply box at Bridge of Orchy. However, I was able to make a sketch map and had done the route a couple of times before. A cold front was moving across Scotland and the heavy rain and rising wind greeted me as I crossed the moor to Sron-na-Criese. I met a party from the Holiday Fellowship. One was very exhausted so I gave him plenty of glucose and one of the others turned back with him. On the ridge visibility in the driving wind and rain was down to a few yards. I took a wrong turn and soon realised that the slope of the ground seemed wrong. At a time like this, "Trust the Compass" is paramount. I rechecked to the ridge pressed on against the gale, and soon recognised the correct turning point. On a compass bearing I reached the col I wanted and emptied the water from my boots for the second time. It was too cold to stop for food until I reached a sheltered spot by the summit of Stob Gabhar. Then I started down. The weather forecast had predicted rain, easing with sunny periods in the late afternoon. As I was descending suddenly the rain stopped and the heavens opened to blue sky and warm sunshine at four o'clock. Now is that for timing? Deer scattered as I walked through the beautiful sunlit pines by Loch Tulla and I looked back to the hills now sunlit with no hint of the

wild conditions there two hours earlier. My last top was Ben Lomond and I camped in heavy mist beside the summit. I had had a fine night camped beside the summit of Ben Lomond two days earlier with fine views of the home hills I knew so well. On a clear day the summit of Ben Lomond is visible from my front window about 20 miles away. Ben Lomond was the first hill I climbed over 20 years ago, and that time I had camped on the summit in a lovely July evening. That time I had been so enthusiastic about the climb that the following weekend I was there again with another school pal.

However, we were awakened by thunder and lightning all around us and two rather scared lads scrambled down in the small hours. So, the hill walking of my traverse was finished. The descent was marred by the sight of the rubbish, beer cans, bottles and so on left by walkers all down the path. Ben Lomond was the fiftieth hill of the whole journey. The walk home along the busy road was quite the most dangerous part of the whole traverse. For most of the way there is no foot path for pedestrians so cars and buses rush past only inches away. This is also true of the Loch Lomond road.

So after 26 days on the move I topped a rise outside Glasgow and had a panoramic view of the city. I realised with pleasure I had completed my little expedition. In fact I had climbed more peaks than I intended. Home again, a stone lighter, a little sun-tanned and my little girl objecting to my beard. Now making up my log and looking at the maps other areas beckon—Assynt, Fisherfield, Knoydart. Lord, what a beautiful country!



## Disarm for a dialogue

The Ulster Unionists must be privately delighted that Mr Lynch has dropped such a resounding brick, since it frees them from any need to talk to Dublin's men. You cannot be expected to talk to a neighbouring Government that says you are unfit to govern. But the Ulster Unionists should think well ahead. They have got to live with the Catholics in Northern Ireland. They have got to persuade their fellow countrymen that Northern Ireland is a place worth living in, where every peaceful citizen will get a fair deal. In the end, if rioting and strife go on, the Ulster Unionists are bound to win. They have the greatest numbers and British backing; and the IRA lacks the guts for a sustained fight. But if the Unionists win at the price of wrecked cities and a ruined economy, the victory will not be worth much.

Mr Faulkner said yesterday that he wanted a Northern Irish community in which all elements participated. Mr Lynch said the day before that he wanted decision-making in the North shared between Unionists and non-Unionists. Both men must be credited with sincerely meaning what they say. The implication of Mr Faulkner's words is that he wants to bring Catholics closer to the heart of government. The implication of Mr Lynch's is that the border stands and that the Unionists must be recognised as having at least half the power in Northern Ireland.

For both sides, however, sharing requires a tremendous effort of self-discipline and subtlety of mind. It means that responsibility must be genuinely shared between Unionists and others. In Mr Faulkner's favour, it ought to be acknowledged that since he took office he has proved himself a reformer. He has carried through a large part of what he promised on housing, local government, and the police, even if the full benefits will not be seen for a year or two yet. The folly of Mr Lynch's statement on Tuesday was that, in his anger over internment, he distorted and demeaned Mr Faulkner's record—and hurt himself in doing so. Neither Prime Minister is secure in his office and both must take account of the men behind them. Mr Faulkner, however, has shown himself ready to stand up to the extremists on his own side. And Mr Lynch would do well to remember that Mr Faulkner is the democratically-elected Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

But a sharing of responsibility: what does it mean? Setting aside the more damaging parts of Mr Lynch's statement, consider how sharing could be brought about. On the Unionist side it must mean going further than Mr Faulkner's constructive—but frustrated—experiment with joint parliamentary committees at Stormont.

If the Unionists really want to make sharing work, they will offer to give, say, four out of ten Cabinet seats to the Opposition—to create, in fact, the kind of war-time Coalition that Britain had from 1940 to 1945. This means a suspension of the normal two-sided Government-Opposition antagonism in Parliament, and it means acceptance by both sides that certain political objectives cannot be pursued for the duration of the Coalition. Unionist minds will boggle at the idea. Let them realise, however, that the effort and change of outlook required on the other side are greater still.

The failure of Mr Faulkner's joint committees is symptomatic of the difficulties on the other side. Mr Gerry Fitt and his colleagues walked out of Stormont because the Government would not concede an inquiry into one incident in Londonderry. It was a matter about which they felt strongly, as they were entitled to, but it suggests that their commitment to the joint principle was thin. Suppose that, as a Coalition Cabinet Minister, Mr Gerry Fitt or Mr John Hume, finds himself a member of the Security Committee. It is logical that when responsibility is shared at least one of the Catholics should be a member of this committee. He will then have to share responsibility for advising the GOC on governmental aspects of the security task—which includes fighting, neutralising, and if necessary shooting IRA and Protestant gunmen. Can Mr Hume or Mr Fitt survive a situation in which Bernardette Devlin and Eddie McAteer are shouting the odds against them? Will they not be thrown out at the next election—if not shot by the IRA before then? To put these questions is harsh. It does not reflect on Mr Fitt or Mr Hume, who are good and courageous men. But it is a measure of the extent to which Catholic attitudes will have to change. It is what shared responsibility means.

The effort required on both sides is huge. Whether it will be made on either is doubtful. The Nationalists must accept that the IRA has to be disarmed—in which much more help ought to be given by the South. The Unionists must accept no less that Protestant gunmen also have to be disarmed—something which ought to come soon as a second stage to this week's operation. Order must be restored before political progress can be made. But it is time to think about the form of Catholic involvement in government. Without some such involvement, Northern Ireland will not recover. The debarred Ulster Unionists, of whom too many are well placed within the party, will want to prevent Mr Faulkner moving in this direction. They prefer to scorn and abuse the Catholics. In doing so they doom Ulster to a long, bitter, and debilitating struggle.

## A visitor from Malawi

Dr Hastings Banda of Malawi, who arrives in South Africa on Monday, the first black Head of State ever to go there, should feel at home with his hosts. In many ways he is more Afrikaner than the Afrikaners, a veritable tramp with a black face. While they frown at miniskirts, Dr Banda has banned them outright. While they tolerate opposition at least as long as it is tame, white, and insignificant, he brooks none of it, whatever its colour. Contemptuous even of the forms of democracy, he refuses to play around with the 99.99 per cent vote which some other one-party states go in for. This year's general election never took place because the candidates became MPs as soon as their names were announced by the President. There was no opposition.

But Malawi is a poor country, and Dr Banda argues that he is doing the best he can. His economy is dependent almost entirely on foreign

money; wages sent back by the 90,000 Malawians working in the mines of South Africa, and by others in Rhodesia too; investment from outside firms, among them South African who are playing a growing rôle in the country; and British aid, partly to balance the budget, and partly for development, £50 millions since independence.

His willingness to talk to white South Africa and help Mr Vorster pursue his policy of dialogue follows logically. Dr Banda claims, from his country's economic position. But the argument is faulty. Botswana is equally poor, and she too has to supplement her miserable income by sending workers to the South African mines. The difference is that Sir Seretse Khama knows that wages there are brutally low and that conditions are an indignity. While South Africa is not prepared to improve them, he refuses to demean his country by visiting Pretoria.

## What right to persuade?

Mr Clive Jenkins failed yesterday to stop distribution of the Government's pamphlet on Britain and Europe because he did not show that joining the Common Market would do him more harm (or good) than it would do to other people. "In this case," said Mr Justice Griffiths, "Mr Jenkins is in no different position to any other member of the public, being no more and no less affected by the distribution of the pamphlet than the rest of us." This is true of a trade union general secretary but it is not necessarily true of everyone. A Cornish tomato-grower, for example, could easily prove that British membership of the Common Market would do his business more harm than it would do to other people's businesses.

In practice Mr Justice Griffiths would probably have found against the Cornish tomato-grower too. In his judgment yesterday he said he thought the Government should be able to tell the people what it proposes to do and why.

But this does not meet the whole of Mr Jenkins's argument, which is that the pamphlet is an attempt to persuade Parliament, by force of public opinion, to vote for a particular policy. This, it can be argued, is an act of propaganda which the Central Office of Information normally forbids. The COI's Director-General, Sir Fife Clark, has written that "while legislation is in progress no money from public funds is spent on publicity of this kind. The issue may be one on which the political parties hold differing views and a clear distinction must be made between advocacy, which is a matter for Ministers and the party organisations, and factual presentation by the official services." The COI might plead that the Common Market legislation is not yet technically "in progress." But the defence would be pernickety and weak. The campaign for the ear of Parliament has begun and to some people it seems that the COI is taking sides. It is a nice constitutional point.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**MACHYNLETH:** It was in late spring we noticed the sparrowhawk's nest high up in a larch close to our path homeward through the wood. From then on, though we passed that way daily, it was rare that the sitting bird or her mate gave the slightest sign of being aware of our passing, though they must have seen or heard us every time. Even when the four young were a month old, and standing tall on the nest, that part of the wood was always silent except when the parent hawks brought food and the young squealed in excitement. A week later all were in the nest, and we were wrong. They grew strong on the wing, and could fly round and over the wood like arrows but still they remained attached to the place. They became noisier every day mewing like kittens, but much more loudly, keeping it up with few intervals all day long. And now though it is mid-August they are still there, waiting in the larch tops so that their parents can always find them as soon as they arrive with prey. As I write this in my garden half a mile away I can hear their clear calling on the still morning air. A sound to delight birdwatchers but to make carers grow pale and reach for their illegal but still widely-used pole traps.

WILLIAM CONDRY

**THE** little village of Baray Occidental lies in Prey Veng province, half-way between Phnom Penh and the Vietnamese border. It also lies midway between Nhiek Louang, the South Vietnamese base on the Mekong River, and the marshes of Vihear Suor, where the Cambodian army has recently been fighting elements of several North Vietnamese divisions.

Baray Occidental means "western reservoir," but the inhabitants of the village, a collection of Cambodian still houses clustered around a destroyed Buddhist temple, do not know how their village got its name, only that the name is very old.

The name, however, is as relevant to Baray Occidental's present condition as its geographical position. The village lies west of another unexceptional village called Banam, which lies at the foot of a hill called Ba Phnom. More than 1,500 years ago, Ba Phnom gave its name to a powerful kingdom, today remembered as Funan, and Banam was its capital. Baray Occidental, therefore, was once the site of a reservoir quenching the thirst of a great city.

Funan, in the course of history, went the way of all Cambodian States. It was gradually encroached upon by migrants and invaders from the north and east, most notably the Vietnamese. Baray Occidental, which was once in the centre of a great Khmer kingdom, is now on the contracting edge of a retreating frontier, the rear-guard of a nation that has been pushed back 200 miles in 200 years by its more powerful Vietnamese neighbour.

Until last year, the forces pressing in on Baray Occidental seemed suspended. Then the war—and the latent hatreds—broke out. Prey Veng province was the site of some of the worst massacres of Vietnamese. Then Vietnamese soldiers—both Hanoi's and Saigon's—overran Prey Veng province, and Baray Occidental.

For these reasons, the village seemed a good place to visit in an attempt to find out what was happening in Cambodia outside the narcissistic world of Phnom Penh.

The war has brushed the village several times; the most obvious sign of its passage is

## Surviving with a smile

THE war in Cambodia grinds along, with villages like Baray Occidental caught in the crossfire of North and South Vietnamese and its own government's troops. T. D. ALLMAN reports from an almost forgotten frontline.

the destroyed temple. Judging from an old colour photograph, it was once an impressive building, with a red-tile roof covering an airy, cool nave decorated with paintings of mythological figures. It was the heart of the village, serving not only as a place of worship, but as the social centre, the site for village fairs and celebrations, the school and the focus of local identity and pride.

Now the temple of Baray Occidental is very ugly. With government help the villagers have covered its ruins with a corrugated tin roof. The government is happy to show journalists the temple, "destroyed by the North Vietnamese Communist aggressors," and the new tin roof.

But at Baray Occidental, as is usual in Cambodia, the responsibility for the destruction of the temple is not so easy to assign. The temple, a few questions reveal, was actually destroyed by South Vietnamese mortar fire—after the Vietcong had occupied it—after Cambodia entered a war it could have avoided.

Guilt, however, does not interest the villagers so much as the destruction of their temple. They stand warily, as they might have stood when the Vietcong entered the village, undernourished as the government soldiers and two white men—the first ever to come here—examine their damaged, partly rebuilt temple.

In the centre of the temple, sitting on the tile floor, which was not damaged, beneath the tin roof, the village's chief monk—84 years old, looking like the Grand Lama in "Lost Horizon"—begins to chant the same litany he has chanted in honour of every important visitation for the past 70 years.

Outside, the villagers are silent, just short of apprehensive. A government soldier chatters, half in French, half in Khmer, into a new American back-pack radio. "The VC killed my father when I joined the army," says the soldier with the radio, as he carefully dismantles it. "They shot him in the head. I live under Bridge Number Three." He is 19 years old, and he likes having the radio and being in the army better than he did growing rice.

The villagers, after a time, speak a little more freely. The VC have visited the village three times—one does not ask how often government soldiers have come there. On the first two occasions the Communists made speeches; the third time they took the young men of the village off to become soldiers.

It begins to rain. A jet plane flies overhead. The villagers say they do not mind the Cambodian and American aeroplanes, which bomb only the forests and the hillsides, including Ba Phnom, where the Vietcong, not the gods of Funan, now reside. And the South Vietnamese planes? There are polite, embarrassed smiles. And later, the provincial governor will tell us: "I never call for South Vietnamese air strikes."

And what do the villagers think of Sihanouk? Of the Khmer Rouge? Of the anti-government forces? Again, the smiles, the survivor's instinct both to please and avoid commitment, to keep on growing rice no matter whose soldiers are in the forests. "The Sihanoukists and Khmer Rouge are no problem," a Cambodian officer finally says, "the villagers know they are the dupes of the Vietnamese." And one wonders, when the

village's young men come back in their Communist uniforms, is that not what they will have been taught to say—the same words, but referring to the Lon Nol government and another set of Vietnamese?

The whole problem of the two kinds of Vietnamese, the question of which type of them destroyed the temple, hangs over, complicates things in Baray Occidental. Finally, one of the villagers, who speaks a little French, cuts through it all: "We hate the Vietnamese," he says. "This is our land."

One looks at the temple, and its tin roof, at the rice fields being planted even though the war prevented last year's crop from being harvested. Is there not resilience here, or is it just an inability to imagine other possibilities?

Back in the provincial capital, too, the situation is according to neither Radio Peking nor VOA. Noam Chomsky nor Joe Alsop. The war here, as in the village, has complicated things, choked them off, made them ugly. The population has declined from 5,000 to 1,000 people; the Communists are a few kilometres in every direction. The governor, a man doing his best, has lined his forces up along the main road to Nhiek Louang, in the static defence lines that cost the French the first Indo-China war.

The governor and his staff are not corrupt, mean, selfish, war-loving, doctrinaire, or even out to mislead anyone. They are almost embarrassingly modest about the limitations of their situation, the difficulty of it all, the lack of alternatives. Indeed, the defining condition of the governor and his staff, like the old monk and the soldier with the radio and the boys who joined the Khmer Rouge, is their Cambodian-ness, not their class or politics. The chocolate skin, the broad nose, the easy smile, the fact they could never, never be Vietnamese.

Fluttering back to Phnom Penh in a helicopter, making detours to avoid Communist ground fire, that seemed to be the crucial thing—that they are Cambodians, being pushed back again, resisting it if they can, trying at times to let it ride over them, trying to survive, whatever side they find themselves on. And, one thinks, it is perhaps just as well that the villagers of Baray Occidental do not remember the fate of Funan; how could the knowledge help them?

## Time for courage in Ulster

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Murder? Mistake? Fascist brutality? These are just some of the accusations being made about the shooting of an apparently unarmed and innocent Belfast workman, whose only crime was to drive a van which seemingly tended to backfire. Clearly this is a regrettable event in the deepest sense for the family of the victim, and for the soldier who squeezed the trigger. But who should feel the deepest regret, and who is really to blame?

Fuller responsibility for this and all similar deaths which have occurred in the current situation must be borne by the people of Ulster. It must be borne by the self-interested, who will sacrifice the happiness

and rights of their fellows for their own ends, by the religious bigots of both sides, whose conduct negates all that they claim to believe in, by those who refuse to see that nothing is gained in life without giving as well as taking, by politicians who, for their own power, refuse to curb excesses or bring about reform by rioters too young to realise that they are destroying their own futures, and by terrorists who murder themselves and their ideals as they murder others, by fools who insist on their pagantry, although it will cause maiming, suffering, or death to somebody and to those, the majority, who despair in apathy.

The catastrophe of Ulster is one of death and suffering, caused by narrow selfishness and refusal to compromise with those who hold differing views. Romantic patriotism and heroism are excuses for self-assertion, and even enjoyment, at the expense of others' lives. If the blind cannot see, then perhaps the sighted, who sit in fear, despondency, and despair, should muster their courage and attempt to lead the way. It is only the moderate and the fair, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, who can save Ulster from its appalling and masochistic fate, and from the general situation which has just brought about the death of another civilian, and another sorrow to Ireland.—Yours faithfully, Melvyn J. Bray, 57 Queen's Drive, London N 4.

### Drawing the line

Sir—I am confused. When does prison without trial stop being a Fascist or Communist repressive measure, and start being a part of democratic process? The South African Government justifies its detention laws by claiming that it stops situations like the one in Northern Ireland ever starting. The British and Ulster Governments have now given credence to this argument, and in so doing have bolstered every police state in the world. What price democracy now?—Yours faithfully, Joseph A. Phillips, 6 Abbey Road, Bingham, Nottingham.

Sir—Whatever Northern Ireland may be and no matter who rules it, it is an error on your part to state (as you have done in the editorial, "Self destruction in Ireland," August 10) that this State is "on British soil." One would have expected a well-intentioned Guardian editorial to be worded in such a way as not to arouse indignation or anger in those readers who, being Irish, cannot help but be to some extent emotionally involved in a situation whose amelioration is also wished for by them.—Sincerely, Carol Naughton, Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge.

### The inevitable escalation to violence

Sir—The use of violence in an attempt to control a situation begets more violence. Many of us said this when the British Army was called into Northern Ireland not so very long ago. We see the violence escalating in classic fashion so that it becomes above the law and gives reign to those insane fanatics who care nothing for law and nothing for the people of Northern Ireland. The common enemy is ignorance, poverty and lack of privilege, and Stormont has demon-

strated so clearly its inability to govern, that the British Parliament must now take over and immediately establish common rights for all Ulster citizens with the eventual objective of integrating that unfortunate country with the rest of Britain. The alternatives are to escalate the violence into a blood bath which may involve the Republic of Ireland, or to seek some neutral arbitration or mediation.—Yours faithfully, D. Laing, 55 Finlay Street, London, SW 6.

### A sensible initiative for peace

Sir—Jack Lynch has said that there should be a meeting of all parties with an interest in the Ulster situation. Surely this is sensible? Why shouldn't the Westminster Government take the initiative and bring this about? The present government of Northern Ireland no longer holds the reins, it reacts to each situation as it arises. Our Government must face this fact, unpalatable though it may be. If Westminster truly imposed "direct rule" and then offered to chair a conference to decide the future constitution of Ulster, taking all factions into account, no one

could question its motives save those to whom unrest is an end in itself. At the same time as such an offer, and necessitated by the appalling situation which has developed through lack of concerted action, the Government could state, as an alternative, that it would arrange a plebiscite to decide Ulster's future.

If the leaders of the various groups are not really prepared to talk and compromise for the sake of peace, they are not worthy of those whom they represent.—Yours faithfully, A. S. Anderson, 142 New Haw Road, Addlestone, Surrey.

## On the road to indifference

Sir—A short while ago your morning correspondent gave a long and detailed report on the Morris Marina. After listing the not-inconsiderable number of its defects he concluded that it was a good car! At the time I felt this to be the ultimate demonstration of the public's tacit acceptance of the declining standards of British car manufacture, matched only by those of Lord Stokes when a car of consumer organisations dared to criticise British cars. Now his lordship has changed his tune and pointed out that without increased care in production, the industry's products will no longer be bought.

My own experience is not I believe exceptional. It took months for my car—not a BMC model—to be delivered (due to an admitted clerical error). Now after less than 4,000 miles of motoring the big-end "shells" have gone, caused in all probability by overtight assembly of the engine. Few of us buy ships, but very many experience the hardships of being a car-owner. If the car industry goes the way of UCI, there will be few of us to offer over the corpse. Our experience with the dead will have been too recent and too bitter.—Yours sincerely, J. D. Carthy, 45 Snakes Lane, Woodford Green, Essex.

## Unjust sentences

Sir—On Saturday (August 8) you printed my letter concerning the "OZ" trial in such a way that it could only be concluded that I was in favour of the sentences passed. This is not so. My letter was written two days before this event occurred and was solely concerned with what I considered the true nature of the magazine's obscenity. I consider the sentences harsh and unjust and could never approve them under any circumstances.—Yours faithfully, John Maynard, 57A Harvey Road, Blackheath, London SE 3.

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# The Ulster revolution Mr Lynch forgets

HAROLD JACKSON,  
Belfast, Friday

NOT least of the irritations in Mr Jack Lynch's curious statement on Thursday night was his allegation of "lethargy" in Belfast in carrying out the reform programme. It is a charge which may be heard fairly regularly among Catholics in the North and is worth studying in some detail.

The reforms originated in the aftermath of the riots two years ago and were largely the result of the pressure exerted by the Labour Government on the Chichester-Clark Administration. With the army called in to restore order it was evident that some far-reaching political programme was necessary to try to convince the Catholics and world public opinion that the Stormont Government was making some serious effort to deal with the intractable problems of the province.

A five-point programme had already been announced by Mr Terence O'Neill when he was Prime Minister, after the disorders at the end of 1968. This covered housing allocation, town arrangements for local government, franchise and boundaries, some means for citizens to have their grievances seen to, a development commission for Londonderry, and abandonment of the Special Powers Act when the troubles had died down a bit.

To these were added reform of the police, including the disbandment of the B-Specials, measures to stop discrimination in employment, and legislation covering

incitement to hatred between the communities. The riots happened in the middle of August 1968 and the Downing Street declaration, committing Stormont firmly to the reforms, was issued later that month.

The timetable of the various reforms has been as follows:

February 5, 1969—Londonderry Development Commission set up. April 3, 1969—Commission takes over from the Corporation. June 24, 1969—Ombudsman appointed. October 28, 1969—Ministry of Community Relations set up. November 11, 1969—Community Relations Commission established. November 25, 1969—Reform of local government franchise becomes law. November 25, 1969—Ombudsman appointed for local government affairs. December 17, 1969—Local government boundaries review body appointed.

March 26, 1970—Reform of police becomes law. April 1, 1970—B-Specials disbanded and Ulster Defence Regiment formed. May 29, 1970—Boundaries review body reports. June 9, 1970—New law allowing grants from Ministry of Community Relations for social amenity improvement. July 2, 1970—Incitement to hatred Act becomes law. February 25, 1971—Housing allocation reforms become law. March 23, 1971—Local

government boundaries proposals become law. April 17, 1971—Government accepts proposals for independent public prosecutors. May 13, 1971—Prime Minister promises early appointment of prosecutor. June 22, 1971—Prime Minister announces parliamentary reforms to give the Opposition greater role in legislature.

The big gap in this table of legislation, of course, is the failure to do anything about the Special Powers Act—heightened by its use last Monday. But it must otherwise be regarded as a reasonable and rapid response to the demands made by the minority in Northern Ireland. Why, then, the charges from

Mr Lynch and from the Opposition at Stormont? Mr Lynch has spoken of the "lethargy" of Stormont, but has not spelled out just what he means by that. In Belfast and Londonderry the Catholic leaders tend to speak of the failure to carry out the law in the spirit in which it was supposed to have been conceived. It is an easy charge to lay and a very hard one to assess. But my own impression is that an air of complete unreality lies behind many of the complaints.

One sometimes gets the impression that the Catholic community expected utopia once Westminster had intervened, paying little heed to the evident facts of government in any country. It really just does not happen that way

in a complex society. So why can the apparent intentions of the Unionists—leaned on heavily by London to be sure—not be accepted? Partly, of course, the suspicion springs from the backwoods reaction of the Paisleyites and the rednecks within the Unionist Party. But this should, in the normal way, be offset by the fact that the reform programme is being carried through in spite of them.

No, there is a much deeper reason that just never gets acknowledged by the Republicans on either side of the border. It is simply that they are not looking for a settlement, no matter what terms they are offered. The Protestants of the North offer a marvellous focus away from

the fundamental contradictions of Irish nationalism, which would have to look painfully at itself if that convenient irritant ever went away. It is much easier to keep on screaming about Ulster.

The unwelcome truth to which the Irish block their minds is that there is virtually no point at which national aspirations and economic reality touch. A small, pretty barren offshore island in the far west of the European mainland has two stark political choices—it can be free and poor, or prosperous and dependent. There is little likelihood, as things now stand, of its people somehow managing to be free and rich. It's tough and it's unwelcome, but that's what it's all about.

put in less than an hour's duty each week in order to maintain their campaign.

The Provisionals believe they have other reasons for conscience as well. "We've been casualties and naturally there are going to be more but they have not been heavy up to now," the spokesman for the movement said.

He was talking before yesterday's reports of "up to 30" members of the IRA killed: last week his own forces had suffered eight deaths which was less than the British Army's total. "Two of our men died in a car crash while on active service. One was killed in a training accident (this was in Portlaoise). Another died when a gelignite bomb went off prematurely," the spokesman said.

"We lost one man in fighting with the Gouldingites. The UVF shot another in the back during street disturbances and one of our volunteers was killed in defensive fighting in June 1970. The British forces shot only one man. That was during an ambush."

The Provisionals also claim that their losses of weapons have been light and it is true that most of the British Army's success in finding arms has been in the Falls Road area of Belfast which is one of the few remaining Official IRA strongholds in the North.

In their bombing campaign, the Provos seem to have hit independently on a policy that a former Stormont Home Affairs Minister, Dawson Bates, described as being the most effective way of bringing down Stormont. It was Dawson Bates who said in 1928 after a fire-raising campaign by the IRA, that if such a policy were sustained over a limited period—he underestimated Stormont's capacity to survive—it would bring Ulster to her knees.

The Provisionals deny the charge of sectarian intent in where they place their gelignite. "No operation has been carried out by our units for sectarian reasons," said the spokesman when asked whether his movement was responsible for the explosion at the Mountain View Tavern on the Shankill Road when

18 Protestants were injured in the blast.

He refused at the same time to say whether his movement was actually responsible for placing the bomb. The manner in which the Provos have gathered intelligence on the activities of the UVF suggests that there might have been other than a sectarian reason for the explosion.

The Provisionals have not only been charged with being sectarian—usually by the official wing of the Republican movement—but they are also charged with being authoritarian and undemocratic in their outlook.

There is justice in this claim in that they do not draw their mandate from the Irish people and seem only answerable to themselves for their activities.

They say that the IRA in 1916 or at Solobhead had no mandate from the people either. They state that they are the Army of the Republic in an unbroken line from 1916 and that they will go to the people when there is an opportunity for a 32-county election. Whether they would accept a majority decision of the people in such a situation on some point with which they disagreed is another matter.

The Provisionals say their ultimate aim is the establishment of a 32-county Socialist democratic republic. Their campaign to achieve this end is aimed at bringing down Stormont, forcing a direct confrontation with British imperialism until public opinion across the water forces a withdrawal and then seeking a UN plebiscite to decide the national question in which "we have no doubt about the outcome."

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**THE IRA** Provisionals believe that the increasingly successful efforts towards bringing down Stormont are likely to excite a Protestant backlash. And they see Catholic families living in isolated areas as probable victims whom they could do nothing to help. They could use the undoubted qualities that they do have.

"For some time now we have been working on defensive as well as offensive plans," a senior spokesman for the movement told me, "and there is no doubt that in any area where we have units there will be an adequate defence of the nationalist population."

"There will be nationalist communities who could come under attack where we don't have units. If they don't take steps to defend themselves then they have only themselves to blame."

"With regard to isolated families, we accept that they are likely to suffer severely but I don't see how we can help. We just hope that common sense will prevail."

The Provisionals take a surprisingly poor view of the Protestant offensive capabilities given the Unionists' numerical superiority and the fact that they hold close to 90,000 of the 100,000 guns in the Northern community.

"You would get a large number who would attack a defenceless nationalist community as in August 1969. But I think that only a small minority would fight now," the spokesman said. "We took on the UVF in June, 1970 and we taught them a lesson in some hard defensive fighting. You'll notice that there has been no serious sectarian fighting since then."

The Provos believe there has been a change in the structure of the UVF in the year since that confrontation. Where the "Protestant extremists" formerly acted as an independent force, they are now understood to be more closely organised with a central command of whom the Provos know certain leading members.

"But we think the majority of Protestants are hard-headed people and I believe

they will accept the inevitable. They will either take their part in a 32-county republic or leave the North altogether. We would prefer them to stay and I want to emphasise that they have nothing to fear in an all-Ireland republic. They would hold the balance of power after all and we could use the undoubted qualities that they do have."

The Provisionals' increasing confidence in the eventual achievement of their aims springs from their belief that they are getting the better of the British Army. There are a number of reasons why they hold this view.

"The IRA is stronger now than it has been at any time since the thirties" (which would give it a strength of around 10,000). "Since the split in December 1969—we prefer to call it a reorganisation—we've taken in a large amount of new members. As well as that a number of good people who were formerly members of the Republican movement have come back to us."

"In contrast to the 1956-62 campaign, we have far more support among the nationalist population. The British Army have helped us in this regard over the past two years by their violent action against the people. While we have our difficulties, naturally, we have a far more flexible policy now than we had in the past."

Like their predecessors in the War of Independence, the Provos believe that their successes in the field of intelligence are a major factor in their holding and maintaining the initiative.

"Lack of information is hindering the British forces. There is the Special Branch of the RUC have been trying to buy information as well as trying to infiltrate our organisation. Although you don't talk about intelligence operations, I can tell you they haven't been successful."

The Provos are very pleased with the operation of their own intelligence service (the spokesman to whom I talked knew the accurate results of one recent British Army sweep before the RUC did, judging from their release of information to the press). He also claimed that his organisation

was aware of the presence of British Intelligence's former Aden Group in Belfast.

"These are an SAS group who carried out specialised assassinations in Aden against the two nationalist movements—FLOSY and the FLN—in order to promote strife in the overall movement. They were very successful in that aim. Members of the group have been brought to Belfast to promote a similar situation between the Gouldingites and ourselves."

The Provos are determined to avoid this situation although they regard the official branch of the movement as a spent force. "They have practically no military forces outside of Dublin and Cork. The reason they are carrying out operations in the 26 counties, like that in Tipperary, is to prevent further disintegration of their membership. Even then they had to bring people from a different area into Tipperary in order to carry it out. You'll notice that the poor lad that died was from Cork."

Talk of the Belfast area being an autonomous com-

mand is discounted. "Just as with any other area or unit in the country, Belfast is subject to both the Army Council and the Chief of Staff who are in turn subject to the Constitution of the Army which lays down rules for election every two years."

Substitute leaders are known to exist for every important command position and every care has been taken to ensure that the chain of command will be maintained in spite of large scale arrests on either side of the border. Short of arrests on a massive scale, with an inevitable increase in protests, it is difficult to see how an interment policy can be used other than as an intermediate step in some long-drawn-out plan. It will certainly not be a final solution.

The Provisionals still accept the concept of long-term campaigning. They are students of guerrilla campaigns elsewhere in the world and their current models are the Eoka campaign in Cyprus which lasted from 1955 to

1959 and the Jewish campaign in Palestine which lasted from the mid-forties until 1948. (Both hold a strong fascination for them. Indeed, when the prospect of a majority Protestant backlash was raised, the huge Arab attack on the small State of Israel in 1948 was pointed to as an example of what a numerically smaller but well-trained community can do to defend itself effectively against attack.)

The Provisionals place great emphasis on training. They frown, for instance, on any of their members caught on riot charges and as a rule will avoid being involved in street disturbances although they admit that it might be necessary to start a riot for a particular purpose.

New members are being trained continuously and there are signs in some districts of the North that they have more members than they can use. A Provisional speaker at a recent meeting said that in his area members of the organisation were required to

IRA fighters have different images on the two sides of the border. Here JOSEPH MACANTHONY of the Dublin news magazine "This Week" examines Provisional claims and tactics as they appear in the South

Gun glory

18 Protestants were injured in the blast.

the road to difference

the world. People at home, though, tend to be more concerned with the fact that this strength has been acquired at the cost of economic stagnation, and the highest unemployment rate for 31 years.

Not only that, but the point of external performance is in sharp contrast with its dismal display at home. Devaluation, in 1967, may have laid the foundation of balance of payments recovery, but it also marked the beginning of the most severe bout of inflation since the Second World War.

The Chancellor, of course, has belatedly tried to boost the economy. And the question inevitably being asked is whether, in the light of this and Britain's projected entry into the Common Market, the external improvement can last.

Mr Barber himself finds this question annoying. He thinks that economic commentators, who urged him to reflate and now wring their hands over something which may or may not happen, are an ungrateful bunch. I sympathise. In human terms alone, his boost was long overdue. It is intolerable that unemployment should be close to 800,000 at a time when our balance sheet shows remarkable strength. And it is wasteful to keep industry working well below capacity simply to get a still bigger surplus.

The balance of payments will, unquestionably, face a substantial extra burden. But this need not necessarily spell disaster. Because we have struggled so long to get a surplus we are in danger of turning it into a shibboleth. The possibility of its disappearance fills us with dismay.

In fact, of course, there is nothing wrong with a deficit as such. It's the size of Mr Wilson's famous "inherited deficit" which caused so much bother. No one as far as I know has yet suggested that we shall end up with anything like that. If, moreover, the current monetary troubles lead to greater exchange rate flexibility, the whole balance of payments issue will become of less importance.

So let's relax a little, shall we?

WILLY BRANDT's Ostpolitik may succeed in relaxing tensions across the curtain, but it has barely denied the espionage business. The West German counter-espionage services uncovered 768 agents slouching for foreign powers in 1970, according to figures published this week. This was an increase of 3 per cent over 1969.

Four fifths of the spies came from East Germany. Next in the active list was Czechoslovakia, with 71 agents. And there was an alarming increase in the number of Rumanian agents, up from only four to 28. The Russians followed with 26. Only 15 of the identified

spies were voluntarily working for Communist intelligence services. The rest were forced or blackmailed into it. This accounted for the low number of convictions: a mere 39 last year. But 57 per cent of the agents surrendered after an appeal by the Minister of the Interior, Hans-Dieter Genscher.

Wheels right

THE ARMY has been scouring Territorial Army armoured units for obsolete Ferret scout cars to use in Northern Ireland. Most of the Regular Army's armoured car regiments now use tracked vehicles, but someone somewhere evidently feared that using such vehicles in the streets of Belfast would provoke emotive claims that the British were bringing in tanks.

Actually, the army would like to use tanks to break down the barricades. But memories of Prague and Budapest mean they are limited to the four-wheeled and not very efficient Ferret.

Cover story

"INK" sister of "OZ" is producing a special issue on repression, inspired by memories of the Old Bailey and out next Monday. John Gerassi, the revolutionary American guest editor, commissioned Richard Yeend to

design an appropriate cover. No holds barred.

Yeend decided that the most repressive man in Britain was the Home Secretary. So he drew a gross and naked Reggie Maddling, transmuting and watering a squashed John Bull.

"Ink" welcomed it with open taste buds. Then an hour later Gerassi rang back. "Terribly sorry, but neither the printers nor the distributors will handle it. We shall have to paint in a black label."

Two's company

GUERRILLA warfare (trade union division) has not ended now that Robert Carr's Industrial Relations Act has stormed the statute book. Only the battlefield has changed. And the risks to the fighters.

Take the industrial tribunals, which up to now have dealt with redundancy payments disputes, but will range henceforth over unfair dismissals and other complaints by injured individuals. The tribunals are manned by one union nominee, one employer nominee, and a lawyer chairman.

The unions are threatening to refuse to nominate their men. Ministers have argued all along that this wouldn't matter too much. At a pinch, the tribunals have been able to operate before with only two members—the chairman and another. If the unions insisted on being bolshie, the Government would answer in kind.

But Carr's officials have been looking aghast at the small print. They find that any worker can refuse to appear before a two-man tribunal, if he feels that he would be biased against him. A tribunal without a union nominee would fall within the precedents. So the unions can paralyse the tribunals after all—as long as their injured members will let them.

● PRESUMABLY it was only to be expected. The "Favourite Chronicle" gave an unfavourable review yesterday to "Pork," Andy Warhol's new play at the Round House.

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HELLO happiness! September in Spain.

HELLO happiness! September in Spain.

Happy days

If there are no gnomes of London pontificating on American television this weekend, there is no such thing as justice. We know what it feels like to be given a holiday. We know how irritating it can be to have other nations pass moral judgment just because one's currency happens to be overvalued. And, of course, we know that Britain's recent performance in the harsh arena cannot be faulted.

The trade figures are splendid, the gold reserves have just shown the biggest rise for five years, we're repaying our debts ahead of time, the 1971 balance of payments looks solid, and sterling this week reached the highest point since devaluation. You can't do much better than that: Harold Wilson would have fainted with gratitude if it had been his Premiership.

It's a long time now since Britain was last called the sick man of Europe—or, indeed, since anyone last thought of asking a Gnome of Zurich for his opinion on British trade unions. So it's hardly surprising that a few years ago have been reached: we are "standing on our own feet."

One result—and very welcome it is too—is that we have stopped the orgy of self-flagellation which threatened to turn us all into nervous wrecks a few years ago. A lot of the things which not only changed workers still to on strike, anyone works under that before, and people still write letters to the newspapers complaining about poor after-sales service, but sterling's recovery has made a considerable difference to morale. We don't need "Backing Britain" campaigns, by shorthand typists to hail us out any more.

Some of Mr Heath's colleagues, if not the Prime Minister himself, would also admit that we have paid a high price. For example, the fact that we are "standing on our own feet" is, once more, one of the strongest currencies

the world. People at home, though, tend to be more concerned with the fact that this strength has been acquired at the cost of economic stagnation, and the highest unemployment rate for 31 years.

Not only that, but the point of external performance is in sharp contrast with its dismal display at home. Devaluation, in 1967, may have laid the foundation of balance of payments recovery, but it also marked the beginning of the most severe bout of inflation since the Second World War.

The Chancellor, of course, has belatedly tried to boost the economy. And the question inevitably being asked is whether, in the light of this and Britain's projected entry into the Common Market, the external improvement can last.

Mr Barber himself finds this question annoying. He thinks that economic commentators, who urged him to reflate and now wring their hands over something which may or may not happen, are an ungrateful bunch. I sympathise. In human terms alone, his boost was long overdue. It is intolerable that unemployment should be close to 800,000 at a time when our balance sheet shows remarkable strength. And it is wasteful to keep industry working well below capacity simply to get a still bigger surplus.

The balance of payments will, unquestionably, face a substantial extra burden. But this need not necessarily spell disaster. Because we have struggled so long to get a surplus we are in danger of turning it into a shibboleth. The possibility of its disappearance fills us with dismay.

In fact, of course, there is nothing wrong with a deficit as such. It's the size of Mr Wilson's famous "inherited deficit" which caused so much bother. No one as far as I know has yet suggested that we shall end up with anything like that. If, moreover, the current monetary troubles lead to greater exchange rate flexibility, the whole balance of payments issue will become of less importance.

So let's relax a little, shall we?

WILLY BRANDT's Ostpolitik may succeed in relaxing tensions across the curtain, but it has barely denied the espionage business. The West German counter-espionage services uncovered 768 agents slouching for foreign powers in 1970, according to figures published this week. This was an increase of 3 per cent over 1969.

Four fifths of the spies came from East Germany. Next in the active list was Czechoslovakia, with 71 agents. And there was an alarming increase in the number of Rumanian agents, up from only four to 28. The Russians followed with 26. Only 15 of the identified

spies were voluntarily working for Communist intelligence services. The rest were forced or blackmailed into it. This accounted for the low number of convictions: a mere 39 last year. But 57 per cent of the agents surrendered after an appeal by the Minister of the Interior, Hans-Dieter Genscher.

Wheels right

THE ARMY has been scouring Territorial Army armoured units for obsolete Ferret scout cars to use in Northern Ireland. Most of the Regular Army's armoured car regiments now use tracked vehicles, but someone somewhere evidently feared that using such vehicles in the streets of Belfast would provoke emotive claims that the British were bringing in tanks.

Actually, the army would like to use tanks to break down the barricades. But memories of Prague and Budapest mean they are limited to the four-wheeled and not very efficient Ferret.

Cover story

"INK" sister of "OZ" is producing a special issue on repression, inspired by memories of the Old Bailey and out next Monday. John Gerassi, the revolutionary American guest editor, commissioned Richard Yeend to

design an appropriate cover. No holds barred.

Yeend decided that the most repressive man in Britain was the Home Secretary. So he drew a gross and naked Reggie Maddling, transmuting and watering a squashed John Bull.

"Ink" welcomed it with open taste buds. Then an hour later Gerassi rang back. "Terribly sorry, but neither the printers nor the distributors will handle it. We shall have to paint in a black label."

Two's company

GUERRILLA warfare (trade union division) has not ended now that Robert Carr's Industrial Relations Act has stormed the statute book. Only the battlefield has changed. And the risks to the fighters.

Take the industrial tribunals, which up to now have dealt with redundancy payments disputes, but will range henceforth over unfair dismissals and other complaints by injured individuals. The tribunals are manned by one union nominee, one employer nominee, and a lawyer chairman.

The unions are threatening to refuse to nominate their men. Ministers have argued all along that this wouldn't matter too much. At a pinch, the tribunals have been able to operate before with only two members—the chairman and another. If the unions insisted on being bolshie, the Government would answer in kind.

But Carr's officials have been looking aghast at the small print. They find that any worker can refuse to appear before a two-man tribunal, if he feels that he would be biased against him. A tribunal without a union nominee would fall within the precedents. So the unions can paralyse the tribunals after all—as long as their injured members will let them.

● PRESUMABLY it was only to be expected. The "Favourite Chronicle" gave an unfavourable review yesterday to "Pork," Andy Warhol's new play at the Round House.

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the world. People at home, though, tend to be more concerned with the fact that this strength has been acquired at the cost of economic stagnation, and the highest unemployment rate for 31 years.

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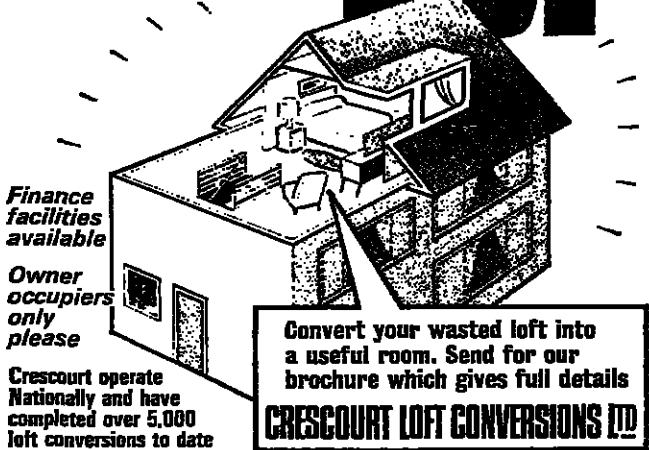
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# Home grown

Peter Mytton-Davies discusses the trend towards extending your own house as a means of avoiding a move to a bigger one

HOWEVER clearly statistics may show that fewer new houses are being built, many of our existing homes are getting larger—particularly in the South-east. Each year sees more extensions, most of which are built on to existing structures; a few are "free standing."

For many years the majority of extensions have been confined to the ground floor. Most still are; but now, to an increasing extent, the two-storey extension is gaining ground—or rather, saving it.

In some cases loft conversions offer an alternative way of gaining more accommodation in an existing house. Considering that converting a loft often costs less than building an extension it is astonishing that such conversions are not more popular—until it is appreciated that whereas the extension is a status symbol, the converted loft is not. In older property, cellar conversions may offer an economical alternative to extensions; they are of special interest in households where teenagers want to entertain their friends in their own quarters.

Central heating, which makes people conscious of the need for insulation and double glazing, also arouses interest in storm porches. In addition to helping to retain heat in the hall a storm porch, if it is sufficiently large, makes an ideal pram garage. While on the subject of garages, it may be noted

that increasing numbers of car registrations foreshadow more garages. In this respect we are moving into an era in which the shortage of garage space, rather than money, will limit the number of extensions of this particular kind.

What is responsible for the growth of home extension? The most common reason is that growing families need more bedrooms and living space. Faced with the alternatives of selling an existing house and buying a larger one or of extending their property, many people are choosing the latter course. House prices, resulting partly from the value of scarce land and partly from high building costs, often determine this decision.

### Finance

Building societies are becoming increasingly interested in the market extension-building provides for their surplus finance; no doubt this interest is sharpened by the state of the market for financing new houses. Where two-storey extensions to provide both an additional bedroom and extra living space are contemplated, the building society may have a chance to lend almost as much as it would have done for a small, new house less than a score of years ago. Apart from money, there are other considerations which make extensions more attractive than moving in

some instances. A family man may be comfortably settled near his work and the schools his children attend. His wife may have near-by friends. Moving means far more than selling one house and buying another; existing floor coverings may not fit the new premises; curtains may be content to have a standard "package deal" extension, the components of which are made in a factory and erected on the site. Or they may choose an extension built in the conventional way, making use of similar building materials to those of the house itself.

Although the South-east represents the most intensively active market area for the companies concentrating on providing and building extensions, householders in other parts of the country are also adopting this solution to their accommodation problems. This is particularly true near large population centres where building land is scarce. Extensions and population densities are closely related and this seems to apply to other countries, besides Britain. Japan, for example, has a land famine and consequently—many extensions and, for that matter, prefabricated houses built with the idea of attaching extra rooms

### Fixed price

Today many people who want extensions get estimates from jobbing builders who may not necessarily be particularly experienced at this type of work. By the time the extras which the owner finds he wants as the work progresses are added the price may be stiffer than the householder expected. Few extension specialists are content to operate on a fixed price contract in these days of soaring prices of building materials and wage rises. In Richmond, Anthony Purser Associates represent the

exception apparently; but then this specialist company seems to finish an extension within about six weeks. By operating at this speed this firm has found it possible to maintain satisfactory profit margins without lowering the standards stipulated in the specification. But builders taking longer might find it difficult to operate fixed-price contracts profitably, in spite of specialisation.

The householder contemplating an extension has many things to consider besides its design, size, and appearance. Finding the money may mean taking out a second mortgage—based on the difference between the market value of the house and what has already been repaid to the building society. For short-term finance, the bank may be prepared to help. Some of the "package deal" companies have special arrangements to offer. Plans will have to be prepared for submission to the local authority to obtain permission to go ahead. Unfortunately for the householder the extension will almost certainly increase the rateable value of the property unless it replaces part of the existing structure which is already rated. In spite of this, extensions remain popular because they provide more accommodation and enhance the value of a house without costing as much as would have to be spent when moving the family to another property.

# Showers more widespread

by RICHARD CARR



TRADITIONALLY, the Englishman has always been fond of his bath, whether it has meant having one every morning, as in the case of the upper classes, or once a week for those to whom it meant (and may even still mean) the weekly filling of a tub on the kitchen floor. But in either case, the joy the bath has been to widow in steaming hot water which, needless to say, may also become pretty dirty. To Americans and Continentals, however, this is a very unhygienic process, and many of them greatly prefer to take a shower, which in England is usually reserved for the end of an afternoon's sport. But showers are no longer as uncommon as they were ten years ago. Foreign travel has introduced many people to this form of washing, and as better living standards have enabled them to modernise their bathrooms, so showers have often been installed at the same time. And, in fact, there are many different ways in which this can be done.

The first and most simple way, of course, is to incorporate the shower into the bath itself, either by buying the necessary extra fittings, such as those made by Barking Brassware or James Barwell Ltd., some of which are really only flexible extensions to the bathroom taps while others are separate fittings which have to be plumbed into the wall. The bath has then to be screened with a plastic curtain to prevent flooding the floor. All these fittings require is a mixer tap on the bath itself, or as part of the shower extension, to control the shower's temperature, and, ideally, the bath should have a non-slip bottom.

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A second method of installing a shower is to have a separate shower unit which has its own plumbing and, if large enough, can avoid the need for a screen. Such units can be supplied as little more than a floor pan for collecting the water, as in the case of that designed for a luxury domestic bathroom by Armitage Shanks shown in a recent bathrooms' exhibition at the London Design Centre, or alternatively as separate, completely enclosed cubicles. There is quite a selection to choose from, including a tiled shower cubicle and a Majestic shower cubicle with a 30in. square shower tray and a 30in. square glass door. People really get stuck in their showers?!, both made by Rationalised Components Ltd., and a shower cubicle called Mlad which has just been launched by Midland Industrial Plastics. This is made in acrylics and a.b.s. plastics, with a choice of see-through or dense panels, and has been designed for easy

assembly using the minimum of plumbing.

The advantage of shower cubicles is that, as well as being suitable for use in bathrooms, they can also be fitted into other areas of a house or flat. If you are putting extra bedrooms into your loft, for example, there may not be space for another bathroom, but there might well be room for a shower cubicle, and the close proximity of water tanks usually makes linking the cubicle to an existing water system comparatively easy. Similarly, if you are building out from the kitchen or converting out-houses in a yard this, too, may provide an opportunity to install a cubicle so that one can have a shower before entering the house. It provides an excellent way of dealing with grubby children.

All the attachments and cubicles mentioned so far have relied on stored hot water, so are only suitable for houses and flats with hot water tanks. But it is also quite possible to fit showers

in places—like a remote country cottage—where these do not exist, using thermally controlled showers that can be run off Ascor, Apollo Seven, or Aintree Princess gas heaters. With a mixing valve and a handset attached to these heaters, the water temperature can be controlled as easily as if the water were supplied from tanks. And, this being so, there is no reason why anyone wanting a shower should not be able to have one—even if it does mean taking a shower by standing in the kitchen sink!

Further information can be obtained from The Building Centre, Store Street, London WC1. The Shower Centre, 138 Theobalds Road, London WC1. And The Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London SW1, which also issues a leaflet on bathrooms and showers in conjunction with the Council of British Ceramic Sanitaryware Manufacturers (postal inquiries please enclose a stamped and addressed envelope).

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# GARDENING Summer clippings

by DEREK SENIOR

IN the equality of his writing, the range of his scholarship, the sensitivity of his judgment, the fruitfulness of his practical researches, and the depth of his philosophic insight, Edward Hyams stands supreme among literary gardeners; and A History of Gardens and Gardening (Dent, £7.50) is his masterpiece. Far more than an historical narrative of horticulture not merely as an art and a science but as the basis of human civilisation, tracing and analysing the social and cultural significance of its infinitely various manifestations from prehistoric times and in all parts of the world, with a plethora of illuminating illustrations, it is a gardeners' bible, and, under the eternal, universal primary of your craft.

In such monumental company The House and Garden Book of Garden Decoration, edited by Peter Coats (Collins, £4.75), seems slight indeed; yet as picture books go it is beautifully produced. It deals with the structural elements of garden design—steps, pools, summer houses, and the like, plus a few of the more architectural types of plant—but only in their more grandiose extravagant forms. Such is the standard of selection, photography, and reproduction, however, that this volume might worthily grace any gardener's coffee table.

Other recent gardening books of a non-instructional kind have a more limited appeal. In Tom's Weeds (Faber, £2.50) Mea Allan competently tells the story of the Hertfordshire florists' nurserymen whose house, purchased in 1840, was the first in the world.

In A Garden of Memories (Wetherby, £1.50) Collingwood Ingram describes how he stocked an English garden the hard way—by personally collecting his plants from the most outlandish parts of the temperate world, so that each recalls an adventurous journey. And in Silver Bell and Cuckie Shells (Joseph, £2.25) Eva Venclová presents an anthology of horticultural excerpts, from Genesis to "God wot" and Rupens in Brooks.

M. Jefferson-Brown brings us closer to earth, but not quite down to it, in Enjoy Your Garden (Gifford, £2.50), sharing his stimulating preferences and tolerant prejudices in a relaxed, easy-going discourse ideally designed to blot-dipped into between doses in a hammock on a sunny summer afternoon.

Rupert Barrington, in The Bird's Book (Wofsy, £1.50), tells us how to convert our gardens into bird sanctuaries by providing suitable food and water, natural and artificial nesting and roosting places, and protection from predators. It works, but is gardening? Not if you have it, to the length of mutilating your trees, leaving out your hedges unkempt and making no distinction between flycatchers and bullfinches.

Grow Upright in Your Greenhouse, urges George Wharfedale (Faber, £2.50), and indeed you will grow a little elsewhere if your neighbour follows Mr Barrington's precepts and raises the local density of the bullfinch population to three per acre. Further editions will doubtless follow, and if they are compiled they will fill a niche.

Meanwhile readers will be well advised to ignore what this volume says about fat for example, the division of labour, the cooking of fresh whiting, the selection of new sweet pea varieties, and the use of the recent books on one devoted to particular plant species. Outstanding among these is The Dictionary of Roses in Colour, written by two of our most distinguished gardeners, Patrick M. Sykes and published (at £3.75) by the Ebury Press and Michael Oughy Joseph in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal National Rose Society. Excellent as it is on the history, cultivation, pruning and propagation of roses, its main value lies in its remarkable collection of up-to-date descriptive list of over 800 varieties, new and old, illustrated—though not always excellently (especially in the case of the various shades)—quite faithfully in The Rose Annual, which is published by the RHS for its members, who also up-to-date in the information is The Begonia, in the Garden to Rose Growing (Peilham, £2.25); the author of the Cyril C. Harris, dogmatic too freely in a somewhat labouring style, but at least because the good sense not to make a useful manual by cramming the final inevitably inadequate list of varieties.

As usual, most of the best of the recent books are devoted to particular plant species. Outstanding among these is The Dictionary of Roses in Colour, written by two of our most distinguished gardeners, Patrick M. Sykes and published (at £3.75) by the Ebury Press and Michael Oughy Joseph in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal National Rose Society. Excellent as it is on the history, cultivation, pruning and propagation of roses, its main value lies in its remarkable collection of up-to-date descriptive list of over 800 varieties, new and old, illustrated—though not always excellently (especially in the case of the various shades)—quite faithfully in The Rose Annual, which is published by the RHS for its members, who also up-to-date in the information is The Begonia, in the Garden to Rose Growing (Peilham, £2.25); the author of the Cyril C. Harris, dogmatic too freely in a somewhat labouring style, but at least because the good sense not to make a useful manual by cramming the final inevitably inadequate list of varieties.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County Borough of Blackpool

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICALS

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MATRON

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 480

ACROSS: 1. The Persians (5). 2. Error (7). 3. The Maid of (7). 4. Excessively fat (5). 5. Ample (5). 6. Part of a river (7). 7. Expressed, bombastically (13). 8. Fantom character (7). 9. City of Madras (5).

DOWN: 1. Tying up (7). 2. Indian capital (7). 3. Begun (7). 4. Mixed (13). 5. Games generally (5). 6. Mean (7). 7. All taken separately (5). 8. Forgive (7). 9. Row (7). 10. Lock-jaw (7). 11. Gather together (5). 12. Dunderhead (5). 13. Heavenly body (5).

Solution No. 478

Across: 1. Reddish 5 Acres; Adopt 10 Acres; 11. Apprehension; 12. Rudder; 14. Temple; 17. Imprisoned; 18. Imports; 19. Nimon; 20. Flatters.

Down: 1. Bear; 2. Drooped; 3. Intermediary; 4. Catech; 5. Condemned; 6. Condemned; 7. Training; 15. Fence; 16. Mores; 18. Buph; 19. Onus.

THE GUARDIAN

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Account : August 20  
Settlement : September 1

14th August, 1971.







From DAVID GRAY : Toronto, August 13

Virginia Wade gave herself a last chance of defeating Kynone Goolagong in the season which brought the Australian her Wimbledon title when she reached the semi-finals of the Rothmans Canadian Open here this afternoon. Boldly and confidently she beat Lesley Bowrey, one of the most consistently successful of postwar clay court players, 6-1, 6-2, in 40 fierce minutes.

Miss Wade attacked from the start, generating far too much pace from the hard court for the steady Australian. She made few mistakes, and she hit a great many positive and spectacular winners. Altogether, she won 20 of the 35 devastating victories of Miss Wade's year. Mrs Bowrey, who still hits her ground strokes like a hammer, was chosen to rally with her. She helped the British player a little at the start

Rothman Canadian open leading John Newcombe by one and a half points, fell behind last night when he lost by 6-7, 6-2, 4-6 in Ken Rosewall in an arduous quarterfinal which lasted two and a quarter hours.

By the end the shadows were long and the evening was beginning to grow cooler. Rosewall's victory was a reward for holding on in a long test of stamina. For a player who will be 37 in November, it was a remarkable performance in a match of great quality. On his day, and on clay courts like these in Toronto if only British play was as true and as fast) he can still outlast his younger rivals.

### Cut knee

He had beaten Drysdale by the comfortable score of 6-4, 6-3, 6-0 in the final of the United States professional tennis championship on Saturday, Sunday, but then Drysdale was tired after a long semifinal against Newcombe. He had cruised through serenely, beating Chappin

by serving two double faults in the initiative, and her forehead, with its wide swing, looked more and more vulnerable as the match progressed.

Miss Goolagong has beaten Miss Westwood this season always in matches which went to three sets in the Federation Cup at Perth, in Johannesburg in 1936, and in the Davis Cup, and a contest in which Miss Wade held five points for the match. Before the meet again in Britain, Miss Goolagong hopes that she will have broken the Australian habit of dropping in the fourth set, as soon as the tournament is over, Miss Goolagong will return to Australia. She is one of the United States championships at Forest Hills.

## Slow-balling

Today the Wimbledon champion beat Joyce Williams, Miss Watson, and Miss Clemons 6-4, 6-3. The Scot, slow-balling and restricting her cleverly, led 4-1 in the first set. Then Miss Goolagong took control of the match effectively, and it became plain that Mrs Williams was not hitting with quite enough length or

Last night Rosewall won the tiebreak for the first set by seven points, but in the second set of games and the second set, and then matters were level until 4-4 in the third. There Drysdale, the Australian, raised the stakes back of the court and cut his knee. Bloodstained and limping, he lost that service game, and Campbell neatly finished the match.

The Australian now meets Newcombe who, having gained four points for reaching the semi-finals, has been tied with two that Rosewall earned as a quarterfinalist there, now leads by half a point with 45 points. Rosewall has won 52 points in the overall competition, has 45 points, and if he wins the tournament, his total will rise to 51. He missed the Davis Cup final on the way to Toronto because of injury. Now he is accelerating in a way which must frighten the others. He has beaten the likes of Don Budge, and Arthur Ashe and Rod Laver are faltering. Certainly, Rosewall seems to have found his

The other semi-final will be between Rosemary Casals and Francoise Durr.

In the professionals' overall competition for the men's World Championship of Tennis, the leadership has changed again. Cliff Drysdale, who came to the

**Men's Singles, Quarter-finals: A. Gimeno (Spain) 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; and M. King (USA) 6-4, 6-2.**

**Women's Singles, Quarter-finals: M. S. V. Wade (GB) 6-1, Mrs W. W. Bowrey (Australia) 6-1, 6-2; Women's 2-1, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; and Mrs F. Durr (France) 6-1, Miss C. (USA) 7-6, 6-3.**

# Mottram storms on

By a Special Correspondent

Christopher Mottram and Glynis Coles, top seeds in the Junior Guescourt Lawn Tennis Championships, reached the finals of the Anchor-sponsored British Under-21 titles at Didsbury yesterday. This, too, is supposed to be played on grass, but because of rain they have each had only one match on this surface.

Their semi-finals, in which Mottram beat Ross Walker 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, and Miss Coles dismissed Lesley Charles 1-6, 6-1, 6-2, were played on hardcourts.

Walker had far too much unpleasantness, mainly of Mottram's making. He brushed with the umpire and the line judge as well as Walker, who was so angry by what he termed "Gamesmanship that he walked off without shaking hands.

Mottram has a mean streak which, when making him a good competitor, could land him in trouble if not controlled. He deserved his win for he was a little more sold under trying conditions in a match spread over more than five hours and three interruptions for rain. In today's final he will meet Michael Collins, also from Surrey, who beat Robin

could step the progress of Miss Coles. She found it difficult to adjust to the slower court and played badly in the first set. Interruption by rain slowed her to take stock and, finding a better length, she pulled the match round her way.

Miss Coles will face Veronica Burton, a Middlesex colleague who played on the indoor court to beat Penny Moor (Devon) 6-4, 9-8. Mottram's match with Drysdale (Essex) 6-2, 9-8, 7-5. This will be a repeat of last year's Junior Wimbledon final won by Collins, and much could depend on whether or not the final is played on grass.

**BRITISH UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP** (Manchester) — Men's singles: semi-finals, "C. J. Mottram (Sussex) vs. R. A. V. Walker (Bucks) 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; "W. W. Collins (Sussex) vs. R. W. Drysdale (Essex) 6-4, 9-8, 6-3. Women's singles: semi-finals: "L. Coles (Middlesex) vs. J. Charles (Wales) 1-6, 6-1, 6-0; "V. A. Burton (Middlesex) vs. P. J. Moor (Devon) 6-4, 9-8. (\*denotes seed).

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## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,012

NERIOD

around Georgia (8).  
22. Relate adapted version in 7 (8).

**CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13.01**

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aboard in 7 (8).  
4. Regard "Goodness gracious" as synonymous, believe me (4, 2, 3, 3).  
5. Dandy in good shape adjudge neatly (4, 4).  
6. I rely somehow on mother in 7 (5).  
7. Composer I'd exchange with (2, 7).  
14. 12. What a guy can see (anag.) (in 25 in 7) (3, 6, 8).  
15. Formerly in the future (8).  
17. Wine or a royal school in 7 (7).  
18. Let it be as it was common more over Germany (7).  
20. Languor nonetheless dissipated 7 (6).  
22. Learn dispositions in 7 (5).

Solution on Monday

**QUICK CROSSWORD — PAGE 11**



